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THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1847. RECLAMATION OF FUGITIVES FROM SERVICE. THE VAN ZANDT CASE.

Wharton Jones, Plaintiff; John Van Zandt. Defendant.

On a certificate of division in aginion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for Ohio. Mr. S. P. Chase, for the Defendant. The issues presented in the present case to this court for adjudication reach to all that is dear in

constitutional liberty and in political union. Not John Van Zandt alone—not numerous individuals only, but the States also, and the nation itself, must be deeply affected by the decision in this case. A deliberate and unprejudiced examination, therefore, of the positions taken in this argument, is asked for. No position will be taken for which the counsel who addresses the court will not be willing to be held responsible for as a citizen and

If any position shall be taken in this argument that may be regarded as an attempt to unsettle established doctrines, and as an attack upon constitutional guaranties, let it be remembered that, if it shall have the sanction of reason and truth, it will ultimately prevail, whatever authority may stand in the way. Opinion and authority may stand for law, but they do not always represent the law. For many years, they sanctioned the doctrine that slaves might be held in England; but the doctrine was finally overthrown, and the maxim that slavery is strictly a local institution

urday, the 23d of April, 1842, he returned from market, and spent the night with a friend who lived on the Walnut Hills. The next morning he arose very early to go home, and found in the road a company of negroes—nine in all. These persons had escaped from slavery in Kentucky. Van Zandt had nothing to do with their escape, but, upon being solicited, he undertook to convey them in his wagon to Lebanon, &c. There is no evidence that he had any positive knowledge that the Jones, the plaintiff, and all of them, except An-

The first case is pending in the circuit court; the second, grounded upon alleged acts of the defendant in relation to Audrew only, has been brought to this court on a certificate of division of opinion in the court below on various questions that arose during the progress of the trial, and, after vordict, on a motion in arrest of judgment.
The questions which arose during the trial, and

which are certified for decision, are these which are certified for decision, are these:

1. Whether, under the 4th section of the act of 12th of February, 1793, respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, on a charge for harboring and concealing a fugitive from labor, the notice must be in writing, by the claimant or his agent, stating that such person is a fugitive from labor under the 3d section of the above act, and served on the person harboring or concealing such fugitive, to make him liable to the penalty of five hundred dollars under the act.

2. Whether such notice, if not in writing and served as aforesaid, must be given verbally, by the claimant or his agent, to the person who harbors or conceals the fugitive; or whether, to charge him under the statute, a general notice to the public, in a newspaper, is necessary.

agent, to the person who herbors or conceals the figitive; or whether, to charge him under the statute, a general notice to the public, in a newspaper, is necessary.

3. Whether clear proof of the knowledge of the defendant, by his own confession or otherwise, that he knew the colored person was a slave or fugitive from labor, though he may have acquired such knowledge from the slave himself, or otherwise, is not sutticient to charge him with notice.

4. Whether receiving the fugitive from labor at three o'clock in the morning, at a place, in the State of Ohio, about twelve miles distant from the place in Kentucky where the fugitive was held to labor, from a certain individual, and transporting him, in a closely covered wagon, twelve or four-teen miles, so that the boy thereby escaped pursuit, and his services were thereby lost to his master, is not a harboring or concealing of the fugitive within the statute.

5. Whether a transportation under the above circumstances, though the boy should be recaptured by his master, is not a harboring or concealing him within the statute.

6. Whether such a transportation of him in an open wagon,

6. Whether such a transportation of him in an open wagon, whereby the services of the boy were entirely lost to his master, is not a harboring or concealing of him within the Whether a claim of the fugitive, from the person har-

show an intention to clude the vigilance of the master or his agent, and calculated to attain such an object, is a harboring of the fugitive within the statute.

The questions upon the motion in arrest are as

Whether the first and second counts in the plaintiff's declaration contain the necessary averments that Andrew, the colored man, escaped from the State of Kentucky into the State of Ohio.

State of Ohio.

2. Whether said counts convey the necessary averment of notice that said Andrew was a fugitive from labor within the description of the act of Congress.

3. Whether the averment in said counts, that the defendant harbored said Andrew, are sufficient.

4. Whether said counts are otherwise sufficient.

5. Whether said counts are otherwise sufficient.

6. Whether said act be repugnant to the Ordinance of Congress adopted July, 1787, entitled "An ordinance for the government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio."

first and second counts, and they are as follows:

WHARTON JONES, a citizen of and resident in Kentucky, by Charles Fox, his attorney, complains of JOHN VAN ZANDY, a citizen of and resident in Ohio, who was summoned to answer unto the plaintiff in a plea of debt: for that whereas a certain person, to wit, Andrew, aged about thirty years, Letta, aged about thirty years, or the 23d day of May, is 12, at Boone county, in the State of Kentucky, was the slave and in prossession of the plaintiff and his property and owed services.

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use of the plaintiff; yet, though often requested, he has not paid the same, nor any part thereof, to the damage of the plaintiff in the sum of five hundred dollars, and therefore, &c.

As the claim of the plaintiff rests wholly on the act of Congress of 1793, the third and fourth sections of the same, which alone touch the subject

in controversy, are as follows:

in controversy, are as follows:

"§ 3. Be it enacted, That when a person, held to labor in any of the United States, or in either of the Territories on the northwest or south of the river Ohlo, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the soid States or Territory, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from 1-bior, and to take him or her before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the United States residing or being within the State, or before any magistrate of a county, city, or town corporate, wherein such arrest or seizure shall be made; and upon proof, to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral teatimony or affidavit taken before and certified by a magistrate of any such State or Territory, that the person so seized or arrested doth, under the laws of the State or Territory from which he or she fied, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall he a sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor to the State or Territory from which he or she fied.

"§ 4. That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, his agent or attorney, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given or declared, or shall harbor or conceal such person, after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor, or shall resoue such fugitive from labor, or shall resoue such fugitive from labor, or shall resoue such fugitive from labor, or shall neared pursuant to the authority herein given or declared, or shall harbor or conceal such person, after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor, or shall harbor or conceal such person, after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor, or shall resoue such fugitive from labor, or shall harbor or conceal such person, after notice that he or she was a fugitive f

These provisions were designed to give effect to the following clause of the Constitution:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such labor or service may be due."

Proceed we now to a discussion of the questions before the court. They may be classed under the four following heads:
1. Is the plaintiff's declaration sufficient, and

what are the requisites of notice under the law of

2. What acts constitute the offence of harboring or concealing under the statute? 3. Is the act of 1793 consistent with the provisions of the ordinance of 13th July, 1787?

4. Is the act of 1793 repugnant to the Constitution of the United States?

maxim that slavery is strictly a local institution firmly established.

The defendant is an old man, of limited education and means, but of unquestioned integrity and goodness of heart. He is a small farmer in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, and sells the products of his farm in the markets of that city. On Saturday, the 23d of April, 1842, he returned from market, and spent the night with a friend who market, and spent the night with a friend who der which he claims must be strictly construed. and the declaration must present a case within the precise terms of the act. No matter what injury may be suffered by the claimant of a fugitive servant, in consequence of the acts of a third party. if those acts do not make the very case described by the law, or if he does not state with strict cerainty the facts which make that case, he cannot be heard to demand the penalties given by the act. It is said that the act is remedial also. The rule negroes were fugitives from slavery, except so far as he was informed by the negroes themselves. He had no notice of the fact, unless this knowledge be notice, that the negroes had been held to labor in Kentucky under the laws thereof, and had escaped from that State into Ohio. He received them into his covered wagon. One of them, a man named Andrew took his seat in front in over view. carry them out of the State mot Onio. He received them into his covered wagon. One of them, a man name vision of an act imposing a penalty has been constructed the ordinance as the driver of the wagon. They had progressed some fifteen miles in four hours, when two villains, without any legal process or authority, or requestive form any claimant, in broad day, and in breach of the laws of Ohio, undertook to seize the negroes and carry them out of the State by force, on suspicion that they were fugitive slaves. They were successful in this eximinal attempt, except as to Junes, the plaintiff, and all of them, except An
Law, p. 431. There is no case where a provision of the man and the ordinance as defendant not merely as no crime, but as an act of humanity or charity is an offence.

The act of 1793 is in derogation of the common law. There is therefore more reason for requiring notice under such an act than at common law. The terms of the act must not be extended and the penalty wrong. If, then, this act shall the ordinance as defendant not merely as no crime, but as an act of humanity or charity is an offence.

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Dwarris, p. 736. No man incurs a penalty, unless the act must not be extended and will be deep and painful. It will involve the assertion of the consent of the consent of Jones, the plaintiff, and all of them, except Andrew, were recovered.

The plaintiff prosecuted two suits against Van Zandt—one in an action on the case to recover the damages sustained by reason of the loss of Andrew, &c., and the other in an action of debt to recover the penalty of \$500, under the act of 1793.

The first case is pending in the circuit court: the sustained by the decisions of the American courts and the writings of our jurists.—5 Dane, p. 244, § 8; 6 Dane, p. 588, § 16; 4 Western Law Journal, p. 111; 1 Å. K. Marsh, p. 329; 2 Stat. of Kentucky, p. 756; 2 Dana, p. 298; 1 Bibb, p. 516; 6 Harr. & Johns., p. 10; 8 Yerg., p. 150; 4 Port., p. 412; 8 Port., p. 412. And this court has declared that the rule that penal laws are to be construed strictly

perhaps not much less old than construction it elf. It is founded on the tenderness of the law for the rights of individuals .- 4 Pet. Cond. Rep., p. 569. In penal actions, the declaration must follow the statute, and aver that the offence alleged was committed contra formam statuti. The authorities to this point are inflexible.—Chitty on Pleading, p. 404; 1 Gallison, pp. 259, 265. These rules, in relation to penal actions, have been applied in the construction of the very statute under consideration, in an action for the same penalty which the plaintiff now seeks to recover.-Ex parte Simmons, 4 Wash., p. 397; Hill vs. Law, 4 Wash., Now, let these principles be applied to the declaration above set forth. Such a declaration ought to state, that a person held to labor by the plaintiff in Kentucky, under the laws thereof, has es-

caped into Ohio, and the person escaping ought to be sufficiently described. It ought to allege, that the defendant harbored the fugitive, after notice that he had been held to labor, &c. Does the plaintiff's declaration aver these things? It is not drawn in conformity with any approved pre-cedent of a declaration in debt for a penalty. The conclusion is informal. The first count states, that "Andrew, aged about thirty years, Letta, aged about thirty years, was the slave," &c. Such a count is bad for uncertainty, and, though cured by the verdict, shows how carelessly the declaration has been drawn. The next objection is of a different character. After alleging that the fugitive, "at Boone county, &c., owed service, &c., unlawfully, wrongfully, &c., without the license or consent, and against the will, &c., departed and went away, &c., and came to the defendant at Hamilton county," &c., the object was doubtless to state that the servant escaped from the plaintiff to the defendant, and the counties and States of the parties are mentioned only as their places of residence. But is this a statement of an escape within the meaning of the act of Congress? The clause of the Constitution relating to fugitives from service is "confined to persons held to service or labor in one State, and escaping into another."-4 Wash., 396. The Constitution and the law apply to this single class of persons. The allegation says, that " departed and went away, &c., from the service of the plaintiff, of said Boone county, and came to the defendant, at Hamitton county," &c. Now, admitting the defects in this allegation may be remedied by legal intendment, every fact may be truly stated, and yet there be no escape under the law. Under what laws was the fugitive held? The laws of the State of Kentucky? The allegation does not say so. Where was the master at the time of the escape? Though he was of Boone county, he may have been in Ohio with his servant at the time of his escape; or the servant may have departed from the service of his master, without his consent, and yet may have got his consent afterwards to go into Ohio. In either of these two cases, there would be no title to the penalty. It would not do to say that the language of this part of the count may, by a liberal construction, be applied to a case of an escape under the law.—1 Hall, N. Y., 318; 13 Johns.,

438. The plaintiff is bound to aver and recovery of the statute. Such an allocation is underent 438. The plaintiff is bound to aver and prove that the alleged fugitive was held to labor in the State of Kentucky, under the laws thereof, and escaped from that State into Ohio. Has he averred such an escape? There is no averment of an escape from the State of Kentucky into the State of Ohio. Nor can it be, as urged by the plaintiff, that, after verdict, the facts necessary to obtain it, though not specifically alleged, were proved. There is no such rule as this. Proof of facts not necessarily implied by the facts stated, will not be presumed.—1 T. Rep., 146; 2 Doug., 683; 17 T. Rep., 453; 4 Pick., 344; 4 T. Rep., 471; Gould's

This court has recognised the rule, and applied it to a case of a defective plea.- 4 How., 155 declaration in this case avers certain facts. The The verdict is, guilty. Of what? Of harboring and concealing certain persons, alleged to have been held to service by the laws of Kentucky, who, without consent, departed from the service of the plaintiff, in Boone county, and afterwards came to the defendant in Ohio. These facts do not make the case of escape defined by the Constitution and the act of Congress. Nor can the necessary averment be supplied by intendment. This would not would have arisen and accrued to the plaintiff, from such slave and his service, contrary to the statute of the United States in such case made and provided, whereby the defendant for feited the sum of five hundred dollars, to and for the be allowed in an ordinary action, much less in an

tive from labor, afterwards, &c., did, knowingly and willingly," &c. Theact of Congress provides, that "any person who shall, knowingly and willingly, &c., harbor or conceal such person, after notice that he," &c. Does the declaration aver that the defendant, after native that the servant, &e., harbored or concealed him? It is certain that no such averment is made in terms. Are the terms of the declaration of the same import as the words of the law? If so, it will be sufficient. And, 1st, Is knowledge or belief notice? 2d, Is notice that the person harbored is "a slave and a fugitive from labor," equivalent to a notice that he was held to labor, &c.?

1. Mr. Justice McLean, in the court below, expressed the opinion, in the case for damages between the parties hereto, that "the law of notice most appropriate to the case in hand is that which applies to a purchaser of real estate for a valuable consideration, with notice," and cited in support of his view the language of Mr. Justice Story.—
1 Gall, 42. The act of Congress contemplates a different kind of notice. If notice be knowledge, the words after notice are superfluous. Even if the act had never contained the words "after notice," the averment of knowledge would have been necessary. The Legislature did not intend that mere receiving or sheltering a fugitive servant should subject the citizen to a penalty, without actual no-tice, &c., that the person was such a fugitive as is described in the Constitution and the law. It can-not be, that the words "after notice" are equivalent to "knowledge." Harboring or concealment is a distinct offence, under the statute. It cannot be committed, unless there be a fugitive, nor unless there be a claimant. There must be a subject of the act answering the description of the law, and the act must be to the prejudice of an asserted right. Harboring or concealment only becomes unlawful after notice; and this notice must be given in some way by the claimant, or some one for him, to the party to be charged. In other words, when any person, having received or not having received a fugitive servant into his employment, or having given or not having given him shelter and entertainment, knowingly and willing-ly, fraudulently conceals him, after such notice this is harboring or concealment. The offence of harboring or concealment is not complete until after notice. Harboring is fraudulent concealment.—2 N. Car. Law Rep., p. 249. Under the statutes of North Carolina, employing or maintaining openly is not harboring. To harbor is to receive clandestinely, and without lawful authority, &c.—1 Bouvier, p. 460: But actual notice is essential, and it must be the precise notice required by the statute. Even at community may no action by the statute. Even at common law, no action will lie for harboring the servant of another, until after notice that he is such servant, &c.—1 Chitty's Gen. Practice, pp. 449, 465; 3 Starkie on Evid., p. 1310. The law should never presume against liberty—never presume that an act of humanity or charity is an offence.

The act of 1793 is in derogation of the common

tice, to charge a party with liability for a penalty, has been held to be satisfied by proof that the defendant knew the facts of which he was to be no-

2. But of what does the statute require the party to be notified? The terms of the act on this point are clear: "Any person who shall, &c., harbor or conceal such person, after notice that he or she was" held to service in one of the United States, under the laws thereof, and has escaped into another of said States, shall forfeit and pay. Does the declaration aver this fact, or is there any averment in it to the same effect? The actual averment is, "that Andrew was the slave of the plaintiff, and a fugitive from labor." The language of the act of Congress of 1793 is adopted from the Constitution. Every word in the Constitution, relating to this subject of fugitives from labor, &c., was carefully weighed and deliberately chosen to define the limits of this exception to the rule of freedom. The object was, to secure, to a certain extent, the legal rights of slaveholders. To avoid all recognition of the rightfulness of slaveholding, the provision was made to apply to all servants held under State laws. The prohibition of discharge from labor, &c., was limited to that labor, &c., to which the servant was held by the laws of the State

whence he escaped. It was a great concession on the part of the free States—this clause. It did not originate in any statute. of the compromises of the Convention, and was not 7. A one of the disputed clauses. It was not in the articles drawn up by the Committee on Detail. It was only suggested late in the session of the Convention, when the delegates from South Carolina vention, when the delegates from South Carolina proposed a clause that "fugitive slaves and servants" should be "delivered up like criminals."—3 Madison Papers, p. 1447. This proposition was withdrawn, and subsequently the present clause received the unanimous consent of the Convention.—3 Mad. Papers, pp. 1456 to 1589. The great object was, to exclude from the Constitution the idea of a sanction to slaveholding. The clause is confined to persons held to service in one State, under its laws, and escaping into another. The law is confined to the same class of persons. The notice required is, that the person harbored is a person of this precise class. Even admitting the word slave to be the synonyme of servant, the declaration utterly fails to allege notice of the facts of which the statute says he must have notice, and that the defendant harbored the fugitive, because the plaintiff has therefore failed to allege any title to the penalty.—3 Gates, p. 458.

But it is essential that a declaration claiming the penalty imposed by the law for harboring fugitive servants must set forth the facts which constitute the offence.—Chitty's Crim. Law, p. 171; 3 Yerger, p. 137; 2 Stra, p. 1127; 2 T. Rep., p. 581; 1 Camp., p. 495; 6 East., p. 417. The facts which constitute the offence of harboring may be ascertained without difficulty. There is no reason for encroaching upon the rule, that any person accused of an offence shall have the charge against him so precisely set forth that he may not be un-prepared in his defence.—17 Johns., p. 458; 4 Pick., p. 366; 1 Pick., p. 179

Pick., p. 366; 1 Pick., p. 179.

If this declaration be sustained, the rule of justice as to this defendant must be broken down; for it surpasses human sagacity to divine, from the words of the declaration, of what the defendant is What are the words? "That the defendant, &c., did. &c., unlawfully receive the said slave, &c., into his service, and knowingly and willingly harbor, detain, conceal, and keep the said slave," "did, &c., knowingly, willingly, &c., and unlawfully conceal the said slave from the There are no facts or circumstances in these

words constituting the concealment. But the declaration does not contain sufficient ing the fugitive servant, was contrary to the form of the statute. Such an allegation is indispensable in an action for a statute penalty. It mu that the act complained of is contrary to the statthat the mer complained of is contrary to the stat-ute.—2 East., p. 333; 1 Gall., pp. 259, 265, 271; 1 Bailey S. C. Rep., p. 17; 5 Green, p. 79; 6 Green, p. 276; 5 Pick., p. 169; 9 Pick., p. 162. Is this al-legation in the declaration before the court? It is alleged that the defendant did certain acts, "in consequence of which the plaintiff lost said slave, and was deprived of his services, and of all benefits, &c., which would have accrued, &c., from such slave and his services, contrary to the statute," &c. The loss of the fugitive and the injuries resulting are facts immaterial. If the defendant's acts be properly alleged and proved, they will subject him to the penalty, whether loss or injury was the consequence or not. And yet these imma-terial matters only are alleged to be contrary to the statute. And, as this is a penal action, the plaintiff ought to have the full benefit of the objection.— 1 Gall., p. 265. The phrase, "contrary to the statute," in the declaration, refers to the loss of the slave and his services, not to the act of harboring; and the defendant is entitled to the benefit of a literal interpretation.—1 Gall, p. 187.

The second count is defective in the same particular. There is no allegation of escape from the State. Mr, Justice Woodbury held that a declaration upon a penal statute must describe with strictes treatmy sufficient facts to constitute the offendant, that The first count in the declaration contains no sufficient averment of notice to the defendant, that the ideal of rest, revidence, shelter, is insufficient averment of notice to the defendant, that the person harbored was held to labor in the State of Kentucky, under the laws thereof, and had escaped from that State into Ohio. The averment that State into Ohio. The averment that the defendant, well knowing that said Andrew was the slave of the plaintiff, and a figitive servant, with full notice that he is such, tive from labor, afterwards, &c, did, knowingly within the terms of the act of Congress. If an act of the plaintiff, and a figitive servant, with full notice that he is such, within the terms of the act of Congress. If an act of the plaintiff, and a figitive servant, with full notice that he is such, within the terms of the act of Congress. If an act of the plaintiff, and a figitive servant, with full notice that he is such, within the terms of the act of Congress. If an act of the plaintiff, and a figitive servant, with full notice that he is such, within the terms of the act of Congress. If an act of the plaintiff, and a figitive servant, with full notice that he is such, within the terms of the act of Congress. If an act of the plaintiff, and a figitive servant, with full notice that he is such, and a declaration of secupe from the States and the people and the States and the states to fugitive servant territory—a correct to be constituted the concent the constitution at the continuous congent of all the fight of the summinance of all the fight of the sum of the constitution and void. within the terms of the act of Congress. If an action be brought at common law for harboring the servant of the plaintiff, and the proof be, merely, that the defendant allowed the servant to ride in into operation under the Constitution, than it lehis wagon a part of the way to the place to which he was flying, with the intent to aid his escape, would this sustain the action? Surely not. The most that has been proved in this case is, that the defendant transported the fugitive, without concealment, for a short distance, and without the intent to the Union, in 1792, affect the ordinance of 1787; for that was an act with which the people of the Northwest Territory had nothing to do.

When Ohio came into the Union, in 1802, it was the provided for the sale of the tent—it may be admitted for the sake of the argument—to aid the escape of the fugitive. But what is such a case? No more than a case of "obstruc-tion or hinderance," and it only needed the circum-stance of being an obstruction, &c., against the chainant, &c., to make it penal by the act of 1793. But the act is in no proper sense an act of har-

> But the 8th question certified asks, whether a purpose, be a harboring within the meaning of the statute?" There is no usage no authority, which warrants the use of the word harboring, in the sense assigned it in this definition. It is at once too broad and too narrow. No rule of construction, governing the interpretation of penal statutes, warrants such a definition. Congress never intended to use the term as a sort of residuary term, to include all possible injuries to the rights of masters not already made punishable under the title of obstruction, hinderance, or rescue, The statute must not be made broader by construction. Words must not be forced out of their usual sense. Shall it be said that public security is a less important end than the right of a master to his servant? Shall it not rather be said, that if the plaintiff does not bring his case strictly within the act, he must resort to such other remedies as the law may give; and, if it gives no other, he must await the action of the Legislature? The act of 1793 is defective. It gives no penalty for en-ticing to escape, none against obstruction or hinderance without force after seizure, none against enticing to fly after seizure, none—as the defendant claims—against transportation without conceal-ment, with or without intent to aid an escape, &c. Mr Justice Washington points out these omissions, and, in regard to many of them, says that the attempt to correct these defects has not succeeded.—4 Wash., pp. 326, 396, 461. It will not do, therefore, to urge, that the strict construction of this law, contended for by the defendant, may deprive the master in some cases of his servants. Where there is no enactment constituting certain acts into an offence, the court cannot supply the law.—7 Yerg., p. 463. Will this court attempt to supply the defects in the law of 1793? If it does, a more fatal blow cannot be struck against our institutions, for it would be assuming the duties of the Legislature. Multitudes regard the act of the defendant not merely as no crime, but as an act of mercy. He yielded to the appeal of the slaves for aid, not to hurt the master, but to benefit them. Not even in any slave State would such an act be

If the court is satisfied that the positions which have been taken are sound in law, the questions that arose before verdict, and which have been abmitted for decision here, must be answered

The notice required need not be in writing. 2. The notice must be given by the claimant, &c., to the person to be held liable, &c., either in writing or verbally, or by publication brought home to the party, &c.

Clear proof of the knowledge or belief of the defendent, that the person harbored was a slave, &c., is not sufficient to charge him with notice; for the terms "after notice," used in the act, are not the equivalent of "knowing;" but their true obstructed navigation of the rivers of the Northmeaning is, after information, &c.; and because west, has been abrogated by the admission into notice, &c., that the person harbored was a slave or fugitive from labor, is not notice, &c., that such person was held to service under the laws of one

State, and escaped into another.
4. Receiving a fugitive from labor at 3 o'clock in the morning, &c., and transporting him in a closely covered wagon, &c., is not a harboring, &c., 5. Any state of facts making a case of harboring,

if the fugitive escape, will make such a case,

7. A formal claim of the fugitive, &c., need not precede or accompany the notice. The notice of freedom, and impairs the obligation of the commounts to a claim. 8. It is too broad to say, that any overt act, &c., is a harboring, &c. Such an act may be an act of

harboring, &c., and there may be harboring without such overt act. These are all questions upon the evidence, and arising before verdict. They ask what facts and circumstances it is necessary to aver and prove, in order to make out a case of harboring.

In regard to the questions that arose after verdict, they may be answered thus, if the reasoning of the defendant be correct : 1. The declaration, &c., does not contain the

necessary averment of escape from the State of Kentucky into the State of Ohio. 2. Nor does it contain the requisite averment of

3. Neither does it contain a proper allegation 4. Each count is insufficient, in that it does not

allege with certainty who escaped, in that it conas no certain allegation that any one escaped, in that the allegation of concealment is imperfect and defective, and in that it does not conclude against the form of the statute.

III. Is the act of 1793 consistent with the provisions of the ordinance of July 13th, 1787?

At the close of the war of the Revolution, Congress claimed the territory west of the Allegheed by several of the States, as belonging exclusively to them. These claims resulted in a compromise, by which the United States obtained the possession of the region northwest of the Ohio. Congress at once provided for a temporary Government, and for the permament establishment of certain fundamental principles, as the immutable basis of all laws, Constitutions, and Governments, within the Territory. The ordinance of 1787 was designed to accomplish these objects. It was the last great work of the Congress of the Confederation—that body whose devotion to freedom still attracts the homagof mankind. Among all its titles to honor, none shines brighter than this act. It is the foundation stone of the institutions of the free North-west. It is the source of its prosperity and power. The power of Congress to establish the ordinance has been questioned, but never with success. It held the proprietary title in the land, and had complete jurisdiction over the territory in every respect. In virtue of this power, it had a right to settlement within its domain. The ordinance announces articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the Territory, and declares that those articles should remain forever malterable, unless by common consent. These articles establish the inviolability of contracts, the sacredness of personal liberty, and the entire free-dom of conscience. They declared that "there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude within the Territory, otherwise than in the pun-ishment of crimes? The object of these provisions was declared to be, to "extend the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty," &c. Sublime act! The United American States their perilous struggle for freedom being successful-declaring the terms on which their vacant territory might be settled and organized into II.

What is harboring or concealing under the statute?

It is probable the two words, harboring or concealing, are used in the act as equivalents; but, as calling, are used in the act as equivalents; but, as calling, are used in the act as equivalents; but, as calling, are used in the act as equivalents; but, as calling, are used in the act as equivalents; but, as calling, are used in the act as equivalents; but, as confined by the act to ne
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without irritation. Every attempt to put this power into exercise necessarily leads to commotion and violence, and gathers round the right of re
gross or to alaves. He may seize any one whom

pages of the ordinance; and it was further dered, that "no alteration of the Constitution shall ever take place, so as to introduce slavery, &c., into this State." Ohio came into the Union "any overt act, so marked in its character as to show an intention to elude the vigilance of the master or his agent, and calculated to attain such nance. As it was her right to come in under the ordinance, the act of entering into the Union could not abridge, impair, or modify, the articles of the ordinance. Her Constitution did not super-

What are the obligations, therefore, of the peo-le of Ohio, under the ordinance, and what the rights of citizens of other States, in relation to escaping servants? The clause in the ordinance runs thus: "Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed," &c. This exception to the prohibition of slavery was purposely confined to the original States; that is, the right of reclaiming fugitives from service is confined to the citizens of the original States. If this right may be extended to citizens of other States, the prohibition in the ordinance against slavery may be narrowed and restrained; and it is can be narrowed, &c., it may be abolished. The prohibition must be maintained unimpaired, or nust be surrendered altogether. If the right of reclamation can be extended to the citizens of new tates, without their consent, an amendment to the Federal Constitution may be adopted without their Federal Constitution may be adopted without their consent, giving to the citizens of other States emigrating into Ohio the right to bring their slaves into that State, and hold them there. Up to the time of the admission of Ohio into the Union, a servant escaping into the Northwest Territory, from any State not one at the original States, could not be reclaimed. This is self-evident. Ohio consequents the Union with the server we have the came into the Union with the express understanding on her part that the principles of the adinance were to prevail within her limits. She and will involve the assertion of the master's legal if this be not the effect of the compact, its import existed, is not the doctrine of the days of the Conrights in perils and difficulties never before enhancements because it is a constant. the Constitution. And this consideration has drawa masses of population to our State, who now repose under all the guaranties which are given on this subject by the Constitution and the compact."—1 McLean, 349.

Mr. Justice Story, in his notice of the ordi-

nance, does not intimate any doubt as to the permanent obligation of its articles of compact.—3 Comm. on Const., 188. Will it now be said, that Ohio, by the act of entering into the Union, as-sented to a modification of the slavery prohibition in the ordinance? It may be said with as much truth, that the clause in the compact assurthe Union of the new States created out of the

Northwest Territory. The slavery compact and the navigation compact stand on the same foundation.—1 McLean, 349. The navigation provision is a limitation both on the General Government and the States, securing to the citizens of the Union valuable rights.—9 Ohio Rep., p. 66. But Mr. Justice McLean (1 McLean, p. 349) thinks that the act of Congress is not in violation of the compact, but even though he may be retaken.

6. Transportation of a fugitive in an open wagon, &c., is not a harboring, &c., within the extension constitutes the violation. The act of Congress, by enlarging the exception to the sla-These things being so, the act of 1793 is void, so far as it authorizes the reclamation of servants escaping from the State of Kentucky, which is not one of the original States.

IV Is the act of 1793 repugnant to the Constitution of

the United States ? It is said that this question is no longer an open question, having received the full decision of this ourt that the act of 1793 is not repugnant to the Constitution. But no single decision of any tribunal, upon a question of such importance, ought to be regarded as final and conclusive. The most thorough investigation, the clearest apprehension, and the largest learning, are not absolute safe-guards against error. This court has found occasion to revise, qualify, and sometimes overrule its former decisions; and it will assuredly listen to argument to induce it to change a single opinion, when that opinion was not only not unanimous but sustained upon almost repugnant reasons.

The question before the court in the case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania was this: Are the statutes of the States which denounce as crime the abduction from their jurisdictions of persons residing or being within them, unconstitutional in their application to the masters, &c., who remove fagi-tive servants by force, and without any sanction other words. Does the Constitution of the United States confer on the masters of fugitive servants nies as a country conquered from Great Britain, to be held and disposed of for the joint benefit of all the States. The same territory was also claimwithout process or judicial sanction; and are all laws of the States to prevent kidnapping, or abduction by private force, unconstitutional and void in their application to such cases? The court held that the master of a fugitive slave may pursue and recapture him, and convey him out of the plying with the provisions of the act of Congress, or of the State laws on the subject; and that all State legislation making seizure and abduction penal, is unconstitutional and void. It was not at all necessary, in order to reach the decision to which the court came, to affirm the constitutionality of the act of 1793. No question as to the constitutionality of that act was necessarily before the court. Its constitutionality was, however, affirmed, but upon different grounds. Mr. Justice McLean held that the Constitution conferred exclusive power on Congress, but dissented from the opinion that the master of a fugitive could exercise the power of recapture, under the Constitution, in disregard of the provisions of the statute. He held, that for such acts the master was amenathereby violated. The decision of the majority of the court has failed to command the assent of the non-slaveholding States. It has been submitted to, in the hope of ultimate reversal by the court itself. The right of reclamation, converted by this decision into the right of recapture, has been seriously impaired. The right of reclamation is placed by this opinion of the court upon a ground so subversive of the sovereignty and independence of the States, that it encounters a degree of hostility beyond precedent. The presence of the slavehunter, ranging at will through the free States, and clothed with a power above all State laws, to seize and drag beyond State limits, without legal process, persons who are entitled to the protection

The first act of the first Congress of the Con-

federation contained a clause, pledging that body and its constituents to discontinue the traffic in

slaves. Two years afterwards the Declaration of

Independence was promulgated, in which it is declared that "all men are created equal," that "they are endowed by their Creator with certain of the Northwest Territory had nothing to do.
When Ohio came into the Union, in 1802, it was under an act of Congress which stipulated that When Ohio came into the Union, in 1902, it was under an act of Congress which stipulated that the Constitution of the new State should not be respect to inalienability and inviolability of personal liberty. When the war of the Revolution Congress told the States that they should original States and the people and States of the remeded, Congress told the States that they should remember that "the rights for which she (Ameritansferred to the Constitution of Ohio from the ca) contended were the rights of human nature." ca) contended were the rights of human nature."—
1 Mad. Pap., App., 11. The Declaration was intended to assert the right of liberty, as inseparable from human nature itself. The answer to the question, Why did not the Congress of the Confederation abolish slavery throughout all the States? is, that Congress possessed no adequate powers to that object. It could announce principles of justice and right, but could not intermeddle with the concerns of the States. It could only dle with the concerns of the States. It could only give effect to those principles within territory subject to its exclusive jurisdiction. The moment it acquired exclusive jurisdiction over the Northwest Territory, it established the principles of justice and right, proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, within that very territory. It dedicated that immense national domain to liberty forever. Thus that Congress directly asserted that slavery was incompatible with the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty which constitute the basis of American Government.—20 Mart. La. Rep., p. 699.—4 Mart. La. Rep., p. 385. These national acts are conclusive proof that it These national acts are conclusive proof that it was never intended that the American nation was never intended that the American nation should be in any sense implicated in the support of slavery, but, on the contrary, that the original policy of the United States was to prohibit slavery in all territory subject to their exclusive jurisdiction, and to discountenance it in all the States over which it had no legislative control. was the general expectation, at that time, that slavery would disappear from the legislation and polity of every State at no distant period. Mr. Madison's Debates in the Constitutional Convention furnish ample evidence of this state of feeling. He himself declared that it was "wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea that there can be property in men."—3 Mad. Pap., p. 1429. The words slave, slavery, or any terms equivalent to either, are not found in the Constitution; and even the word "servitude" was struck out, because it was thought to express the condition of slaves and the word "service" inserted, because it was thought to express the obligation of free persons. And though the Constitution contains chauses which were designed to refer to shaves, not one of her courts have never regarded the ordinance as abrogated by the act of her admission. It has been declared by the supreme court of Ohio, that the ordinance is of higher obligation than the State Constitution.—5 Ohio Rep., 414. And Mr. pledged by every public act of the nation, from 1774 to the present day, to exert its authority to exclude slavery from its domain, and discourage it elsewhere. The doctrine, therefore, that the Constitution was made to recognise slavery where it

Miraturque novas frondes, et non sua poma.

disapprobation the "idea that there can be prop-The Government of the United States has nothing to do directly with slavery. It may and does recognise legal and political rights, growing out of the condition of certain persons under the laws of the States, but it cannot regard those persons as slaves. Under the Constitution, all persons. slave or free, are clothed with the highest attributes of personality, which belong of right and equally to all men—unless the Declaration of Independence be a fable. The Constitution knows no slaves. What is a slave? He is a person held as property by legalized force, against natural right. Slavery is the condition of such a person thus held. The law which enables a man thus to hold his fellow man must be local and municipal in its character. All jurists and judges agree in in its character. All jurists and judges agree in this.—Walker's Miss. Rep., pp. 36, 85; 2 A. K. Marsh., p. 467; 14 Mart. La. Rep., p. 402; 18 Pick., p. 215; 20 State Trials, p. 75. Law cannot make men property; but it can, within the sphere of its operation, declare that certain people may be held property by others. It can punish resistance to the authority of the master, and compel submission to his disposal. But

"A man's a man, for a' that." Such a law must be confined within the jurisdiction of the State which establishes it. It cannot be enforced in any other jurisdiction. The very moment a slave passes beyond the jurisdiction of the State that makes him a slave, he ceases to be a slave-because he continues to be a man, and him a slave. Even if a slave passes from one slave State into another slave State, so far as the law which made him a slave is concerned, he is free, he is beyond its reach. He may be re-enslaved under the law of State which he enters, or the slave State may refuse to recognise the relation imposed on him by the foreign law, and then he is absolutely free.—4 Mun., p. 211; 1 Hen. and Mun., p. 133. It is evident that the Government of the United States cannot, under the Constitution, create, continue, or enforce the relation of master and slave between man and man, and, therefore, that no claim to persons as property can be maintained under any clause of the Constitution or any law of the United States. The clause in relation to fugitives from service takes up and deals with no other relation than that of master and servant It is thought the Convention did not regard it as applicable at all to escaping slaves. It contains,

judicial powers on State magistrates, it is clearly void.—1 Wheat., p. 304. If State magistrates act in relation to claims of fugitives from service, they the fugitive is not a person, for the claim can only It is in vain to say that fugitives from service are not included within the amendment, for Virginia proposed that "no free person should be deprived," &c., Congress altered the phraseology to "no person," &c.—2 Elliott's Deb, p. 483; 4 Ditto, p. 216. Nor is there any right of recaption at common law, as intimated by Mr. Justice Story, in the opinion of the court on the Prigg case. The right of recap-tion at common law is limited. The master may retake the servant, with the servant's assent, be not in a riotous manner, or be attended with a breach of the peace."—2 Black. Com., p. 4; 20 State Trials, pp. 41, 50; Hob., p. 61; 8 Yerg., p. 431. This act of 1793 is also repugnant to that provision of the Constitution which declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, &c., against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated." How can the people

a jury? Congress has no power to authorize the seizure and trial of any person without a jury. If it has not the power to authorize the less aggression upon individual right in the matter of a man's money, because it is expressly forbidden by the thorize the greater aggression upon individual right in the matter of a man's liberty. If it has, then the Constitution is waste paper, and we live under a despotism .-- 1 Dana, p. 331.

The amendments to the Constitution rather announce restrictions upon legislative power impos-ed by the very nature of society and Government, (2 Con. Rep., p. 421.) than create restrictions which, were they not in the Constitution, the Le-gislature would be at liberty to disregard. They gislature would be at liberty to disregard. They were designed to establish as written law certain principles of natural right and justice, which exist independently of such sanction. No Legislature is omnipatent. No Legislature can nake men things. The Legislature cannot authorize injustice by aw—cannot abregate the accuriles of life, liberty, and property—cannot make a man a judge in his own case. No court is bound to enforce unjust law, but is bound, by superior obligations to abstain from enforcing such law—1 Taylor, pp. 197, 212; Acts of the Apos., v, 29; West, Law Journal, p. 286. Judicial enforcement of the chain to property in man cannot be at all reconciled with these principles. It is a claim not only unapported by but directly against. not only unsupported by, but directly against, natural right. The act of 1793 and the law of recaption fall within the very terms of one of the descriptions of unauthorized legislation given by this court in Califer and Bull's case, for they make a man a judge in his own case and the executioner of his own sentence. The act of 1793 gives power to the claimant to seize the defendant without process of law; to take him by force before any process of law; to take him by force before any magistrate the claimant may select; to held him by fore while the magistrate examines the evidences of claim; to remove him by force when the certificate is granted. The magistrate is entitled to no compensation under any law, but is left to make such a bargain with the chimant as he may. What is this but making the chimant judge, jury, and sheriff, in his own cause, and to establish his will as law? What is it but to legalize assault and battery and private imprisonment? Such acts of legislation are subversive of the fundamental principles on which civil society rests. The American people, speaking through the Constitution, ican people, speaking through the Constitution, have forbidden Congress to enact, and this court to enforce, any law which authorizes unreasonable seizures or privation of liberty, without due process of law. This prohibition nullifies the act of

The right of recaption exercised upon servants

against their will had no existence at common law when the Constitution was adopted. If it existed

in any of the States, it could not be enforced in others. It is a right dependent on local law. They who claim, that, by the Constitution, the general presumption in favor of liberty is set aside to give room for the right of recaption, should produce express word. They show no intinstion of such right, but the Constitution contains an expression of the right of the expression of such right, but the constitution contains an expression of the right of the expression of the right o press prohibition against the exercise of such power under any such act of Congress. What, then, is the true construction of the constitutional provision in regard to escaping servants? It must be interpreted by the ordinary rules of construction applicable to all provisions of the Constitution.
It is indefensible, "in order to clear the case of difficulty," (16 Peters, p. 610.) to adopt a special rule of interpretation for this escaping-servant clause. It was not intended to secure the citizens of the slaveholding States the complete right and title of ownership in their slaves as property, in every State into which they might escape; nor was it a fundamental article, without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed. The which the Union could not have been formed. The provision is in restraint of liberty, and must be construed strictly. One of the leading objects of the Constitution was to secure personal liberty, and every clause in derogation of this object must be restrained within the plain import of its terms. The true sense of any clause is ascertained by taking the whole of it together. Examining the clause upon these principles, there can be no doubt that the intention was to impose the duty of giving efclause upon these principles, there can be no doubt that the intention was to impose the duty of giving ef-fect to the right of reclamation upon the States. The citizens of the free States would gladly leave the responsibility of legislating upon this subject to Congress; but it is plain that Congress cannot, constitutionally, legislate upon it. The clause in relation to fugitives from service is nothing else than a covenant or compact between the States—18 Pick, p. 220. The great purpose of the framers of the Constitution was to create a National Government, and confer upon it adequate powers. A secondary purpose was to adjust and settle certain matters of right and duty between the States and the states of the different States by regions. and the citizens of the different States, by permanent stipulations, having the force and effect of treaty stipulations.—18 Pick., p. 220. This clause has nothing whatever to do with the creation of a Government. It declares that no person held to service shall be discharged, &c., but shall be delivered up, &c. It restrains the operation of State laws, and obliges each State to the performance of certain duties to the citizens of other States. It is, in the strictest sense, a clause of compact, and its execution, like that of other compacts, is to be left to the parties to it. Four similar clauses stand in inxtanceition in one article of the Constitution. and the citizens of the different States, by permain juxtaposition in one article of the Constitution. The first stipulates that faith shall be given in each State to the public records, &c., of every other State, and that Congress may legislate upon this subject; the second relates to the immunities of citizens in the several States; the third concerns fugitives from justice; and the fourth is the clause under consideration. Neither of these three clauses declares that Congress may legislate upon its subject matter. This fact shows that they were regarded in the nature of treaty covenants, provision for the execution of which is to be made by the legislation of the parties thereto. The convention, it is plain, scrupulously and designedly abstained from giving Congress the power to legislate upon the subject matter of these three clauses, because its exercise would interfere with the right and duty of the State Governments to however, no recognition of any right of property in man. It establishes no rule which does not apply with equal force to any servants held by law, whether white, black, or mulatto. If a fugitive slave may be reclaimed, it is not because he is a nance, it was a clause of compact. It has not slave, but because he is a person held to labor.

Any provisions, therefore, which would be unconstitutional in their application to other persons, would be equally so in their application to escaping servants; and all immunities secured by the Constitution to persons, without distinction, belong of stitution to persons, without distinction, belong of so with regard to the other three clauses. Expendit to necessary escaped from service. so far as the act of 1793 authorizes the reclama-tion of servants escaped into the Territories of the United States, it is clearly unconstitutional. If a citizen of a Territory cannot sue or be sued in the courts of the Union as a citizen of a fixed of the courts of the Union as a citizen of a fixed of the Constitution. That grant save that Constitution are the courts of the Union as a citizen of the courts of the courts of the Union as a citizen of the courts of the Union as a citizen of the courts of the cou citizen of a Territory cannot sue or be sued in the constitution. That grant says that Congress courts of the Union as a citizen of a State, surely shall have power to make all laws necessary and a person escaped into a Territory cannot be re-claimed under a clause which authorizes only the vested by the Constitution in the Government of reclamation of persons escaped into a State. So the United States, or any department or officer far, also, as the act of 1793 undertakes to confer thereof. It has been shown that the fugitive from service clause does not confer any power upon the Government of the United States, and it is very certain that it vests no power in any of its departin relation to claims of fugitives from service, they must derive their power from the master, and act as his auxiliaries; they cannot act under the State. Again: this act is unconstitutional in all its leading provisions. It authorizes seizure and confinement by private force, without legal process, in contravention of the third clause of the 5th amendment to the Constitution, which says that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, &c., without due process of law." It is in vain to say that the fugitive is not a person, for the claim can only be maintained upon the ground that it vests no power in any of its departments or officers. Congress has, therefore, no power from this source to legislate upon the subject. But Mr. Justice Story, in Prigg's case, maintains that, where a right is expressly given or a duty enjoined by the Constitution, Congress of Congress be of this character, they will certainly warrant the legislation. Congress may under such a construction of the Congress may under such a congress has, therefore, no power from this source to legislate upon the such as the congress has, therefore, no power from this source to legislate upon the such as the congress has, therefore, no power from this source to legislate a power from this source to legislate upon the such as the congress has, and a congress has, therefore, no power from this source to legislate upon gress may, under such a construction of the Con-stitution, nullify any State legislation forbidden by the Constitution; may enforce in South Caro-lina the rights of the negro citizens of Massachu-setts and the quadroon citizens of Ohio; and may and should, under the clause which forbids priva-

> Much yet presses for utterance. It is the glory of courts of justice, that they are regarded as the sanctuaries of human freedom. May such be the distinction of this court! Execuadus, pa non fa-vet libertati: The English courts, in obedience to this maxim, extinguished villeinage, and set up an impregnable barrier against new slavery. Will the favor shown to liberty in the courts of the monarchy of Europe be allowed to surpass that which liberty will receive in the courts of the republic of the world? This court will administer the law as it is written in the Constitution; but

tion of liberty, &c., abolish slavery throughout the

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 25, 1847.

WAGES AND CHATTEL SLAVERY THE ELEVATION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

"Young America," referring to the Era, says: "The object of the paper appears to be, to use all constitutional means to abolish chattel slavery, by substituting for it our Northern system of wages slavery; and this sort of abolition, it is declared, is its one leading idea.

'The 'one idea' thus to be promulgated, is the one to which the able pens of its editors have long been devoted, both in prose and poetry; but it is one which less able men have now discovered to be only half an idea, if the expression be proper. To substitute wages for chattel slavery, now that wages slavery has become an almost intolerable oppression, an oppression becoming daily more in-tolerable, and one that cannot possibly be much longer submitted to without a change of our form of Government back to the despotic, is an object unworthy of men of so much ability; and it will be interesting to watch the columns of the new paper, to see whether its editors will persist in their mistaken policy, or whether they will recognise the new truth which many men and several papers have already adopted; whether they will sist in rejecting the truth of man's right to the soil, as it is said that all the elderly doctors persisted in rejecting the new doctrines of the circulation of the blood; or whether they will, as did most of the young medical men of Harvey's-time, at once recognise and admit the newly discovered truth. Much, probably, will now, as then, depend on the age of the parties. No physician of forty, as the story goes, would acknowledge Harvey's discovery; but all persisted in treating their patients according to the old formula."

The words "slavery" and "slave," are sometimes used metaphorically. Thus, we style the party man a slave to his party, the drunkard a slave to his appetite, the lover a slave to his mistress. Were the word, slavery, in connection with wages labor, used by the land reformers in the same way, simply as a rhetorical flourish, we might find fault with the hyperbole, yet hardly take the trouble to prove it to be such. But a reference to the foregoing extract, and to the arguments generally of this class of people, shows that they use the word in no figurative sense. They mean to say, that labor for wages is just as truly slavery as labor under physical compulsion; that they are identical in principle, and scarcely differ as to the kind or degree of evil resulting to the individual and the State. They admit and confirm all that the pro-slavery propagandists of the South have declared concerning the degradation of Northern working men, and the superior blessedness of Southern slaves.

Shall we treat this subject seriously? Are the advocates of land reform sincere in their assumption? Do they, in the face of all history, all statistics, all observation, all experience, and the plainest dictates of common sense, entertain the deliberate opinion that the system of free labor has been as injurious to society, as ruinous to the working man, as degrading to the masses, as dangerous to the state, in a word, fraught with as much wiekedness and woe, as the system of slave labor? Can they read history, and then say, that the substitution of personal slavery and feudal service in England by free labor, has not been one large step towards a higher civilization—a step productive of consequences incalculably beneficiaboth to rulers and the ruled-infinitely promol tive of enterprise, wealth, comfort, refinement, intelligence, morality, religion? Where, and what, would England have been at this time, had the system of personal slavery continued to prevail, to the utter exclusion of free labor? If national existence had been vouchsafed to her at all, it would have been an existence accursed of God and man.

It is false, that labor for wages is slavery. The assumption, when made by the lordly slaveholder, has been justly regarded as a gross insult to the laboring man of the North. Is it any less insulting when made by a land reformer? Such an assumption tends to the degradation of labor. On what ground is it justified? "Oh, the slave is such, because he works under compulsion. And so does character, by merely outward changes or legislathe mechanic or working man of the North. He, too, labors under compulsion, though applied in a diffrent form. The slave works under the uplifted lash; the free laborer, under the pains and penalties of starvation. There is compulsion in both cases; only in the former case, the fear of a flogging is the impelling motive, in the latter the fear of starving."

This is such stuff as no sensible man ought to listen to. Labor, in some form or other, is the law of man's existence. By the sweat of his brow is he to earn his bread. He who will not work shall not eat, said Paul; and the law is a righteous one-There is no slavery in all this; nor is there any ence, which may lead to evil; we mean the temptation to excessive complaisance, or real servility, whereby independence of thought and feeling is impaired, if not sacrificed. But, man can be placed in no situation where he is not liable to be thus perverted. The only remedy for it is to be found in a suitable education, in his own manhood, and in the sentiment of paramount obedience to the Supreme Governor of men.

With these preliminary remarks, we proceed to point out the radical, ineffaceable distinctions between what Young America calls wages slavery and chattel slavery; or, in proper phraseology, between the free working man and the slave.

All these distinctions may be resolved into this fundamental difference: the free working man owns HIMSELF; the slave is OWNED BY ANOTHER. This vital, unchangeable difference lies at the foundation of all the peculiarities of character and con-

dition by which each is marked. The slave, being owned by another, so long as there is enough to eat, is insured against star-vation, and may rely upon a supply of enough of the necessaries of life to keep him in a whole-some, working condition. This is the obvious inthere is enough to eat, is insured against starterest of his owner. But, being property himself, he can own none. Having no right to himself, he has none to the soil. The land reformers magnify, beyond all measure, the right of a man to the soil. This right cannot be where man has no right to himself; but a right to himself may be enjoyed without one inch of property in the soil. enjoyed, without one inch of property in the soil. selves and creditable to the neighborhood. Their Being regarded by the law as property, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, he may be bought, sold, mortgaged, treated in all respects like other property. Necessarily, he is deprived of all powers of free locomotion; of all power of acting out | mind of the novice in these things with perplexity his own convictions of what is right, or proper, or and dismay. Visit these regions in the summer, and consequently he is indirectly de prived of freedom of thought. The last degree of outward force that can be used, is applied to fetter that would be scanty in the tropics. Many are all but naked. Those that are clothed, are grotes are the tropics. erty to all intents and purposes whatsoever, he is incapable of sustaining any one of the family relations, conjugal, parental, or filial. The claim of about the streets, and line the banks of the river his master is stronger than the obligation to pro- at low water, seeking coals, sticks, corks, for nothtect his wife, or to train up his children, or to obey his parents. Properly speaking, it is impossible for a slave to be a husband, a father, or a son- to wonder and to rejoice that moral and physical The recognition of any one of these relations degradations have not yet broken every spring of would subvert chattel slavery. Being regarded as their youthful energies." property, it becomes necessary that he should have It is to redeem these poor children that the the question. Next week we shall publish a com- the national treasury, the cost of paper and print and Philadelphia during the revolutionary war. no more intelligence than will enable him to obey ragged schools were established. How almost munication from William Goodell, who also uning. implicitly and effectively the commands of his hopeless the task! Let one who suspects that its derstands too well the proprieties of discussion to master. A higher degree of intelligence would difficulty is exaggerated, take a child, born and admit offensive personalities in his argument.

respect, his condition is no more uncomfortable

of this which we have denominated the grand cen- these poor outcasts of humanity. tral right, acts upon his character and condition

generally. The free working man owns himself. He is, He cannot be subjected to the pain of forcible separation from his wife and children, at the arbitrary word of a master. He cannot be subjected of death. No law prohibits his education, but the ged School remains for those who are still ragged. interest of the country is identified with his growing intelligence. His advancement knows no limit. Working men possess all the personal and political rights, with all the hopes of advancement and field for labor and self-denying exertion!-14,887 ing men of the North are continually laboring, individually or in association, for their own elevation; while the slightest movement of a similar kind, on the part of the slave-working men of the South, would be punished as an insurrection.

labor of the North and the slave labor of the lad no hat, cap, or bonnet; 101 had no body linen; intolerable with the oppression of the latter!

A little more sound discrimination and sober judgment would do no harm to the cause of Land | infer the characters of those for whom these schools Reform. It is not to be advanced by such extrav- are established. agances as we have noticed in some of its papers. The common sense of mankind is offended by may be extended and improved as circumstances these vain attempts to confound the unhappy ac- require. The studies begin with Scripture less cidents of Freedom with the abhorred essentials of sons, and proceed through primer, slate pencil, Slavery.

service better than feudalism. We do not claim | course for the first four days of the week; on the that the relations between Capital and Labor are | fifth, the children who, by good behaviour, are enyet properly adjusted, or that the true position of | titled to reward, are disposed in classes, and, to labor is ascertained; but we do claim that he who the girls, every kind of plain needle-work is taught; works for wages, and relies upon himself for pro- to the boys, the crafts of tailoring and shoemaktection, is a better man, occupies a higher position, ing. They seem much pleased with the idea of and must cherish infinitely larger hopes, than the mending their own clothes, and a bargain is often slave whose manhood crouches under the owner- struck up between the two classes of boys, by ship of a master, or the serf who was bound to which the tailors mend the coats of the shoemakers,

without labor. In fact, they are the substratum who did not recognise his teacher in his new munity—the renovating element. They are the end of the street, he looked round, and, recognisclasses from which are springing up continually | ing his old friend and teacher, he ran back to him, the men who exert a controlling influence over public affairs, give tone to a nation's character, and shape its destinies. Their condition is not handkerchief for you." Many instances might be what it ought to be; and there is great room for recorded of real lasting benefit resulting from this improvement in character. But no good will come labor of love. Some of the children have been from any system of reform which would seek the melioration of their condition, or elevation of their tive enactments. Law cannot manufacture men. Men must make themselves. A thorough education on foot for the establishment of an industrial of the whole people; education of mind, heart, and ples and spirit of a pure Christianity, is the one of the very worst and most degraded characters, THING NEEDFUL.

THE RAGGED SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND.

We have seldom met with a finer illustration of the practical operation of the spirit of reform, in which were established, a few years since, in the slavery in the mutual dependence prevailing in rect, practical. It is no splendid charity, squanderthe great family of man. Capital is dependent ing thousands in pharisaical profusion, beggaring work. Surely there is enough of humanity and ster, arranging them according to the rules in its resources, and weakening or destroying its in- patriotism, to say nothing of Christianity, amongst Murray, and adorning his thoughts with tropes laborer, are necessary to each other, but not ne- offices. It originated with a few excellent individcessarily slaves to each other. True, there is a uals, in humble life, who went forth into the streets temptation growing out of this mutual depend- and highways, and gathered together wretched outeast children, the offspring of poverty and crime, and, with words of sympathy and kindness, (for they had nothing else to offer,) succeeded, in a measure at least, in subduing their half-savage | measured terms, upon our comments on the Massanatures. The following description of these mis- chusetts resolutions. The writer of the article is erable, unhappy children, in their native haunts, the author of the resolutions. The temper of it we extract from an able article in the London Quarterly Review for December:

"Every one who walks the streets of the me tropolis must daily observe several members of the tribe, bold, and pert, and dirty as the London sparrows, but pale, feeble, and sadly inferior to them in plumpness of outline. Their business, or pretended business, seems to vary with the locality. At the West End, they deal in Lucifer matches, audaciously beg, or tell a touching tale of wo. Pass on to the central part of the town to Holborn or the Strand, and the regions adjacent to them-and you will find the numbers very greatly increased. A few are pursuing the avoations above mentioned of their more Corinthian fellows; many are spanning the gutters with their legs, and dabbling with earnestness in the latest ulation of nastiness; while others, in squalid

with them like an ant's nest; but it is in Lambeth and in Westminster that we find the most flagrant

appearance is wild. The matted hair, the disgustog filth, that renders necessary a closer inspection before the flesh can be discerned between the rags which hang about it, and the barbarian freedo from all restraint and superintendence, fill the visit them in the winter, and you are shocked by the spectacle of hundreds shivering in apparel tesque; the trowsers, where they have them, seldom pass the knee; the tailed coats very frequently trail below the heels. In this guise, they run ing comes amiss as treasure trove; screams of delight burst occasionally from the crowds, and leave the passer-by, if he be in a contemplative mood,

bosom of Gon, and utters its voice as the harmony ited by law. Finally, being regarded and treated it has been for years an inmate, and a few months' to notice any argument for the present. We say treat themselves very freely at the public expense. New Orleans, and hold it under martial law, we as property, the slaves, so long as they shall re- experience will suffice to convince the most skep- this, that those who may choose to discuss the sub- For example: the Senate, during the session of should hardly style the American citizens of that main such, must be a stagnant, unprogressive tical that the seeds of vice, implanted in the soul ject through the columns of the Era may not con- the late Congress, made a considerable appropria- place "traitors," "butchers," "butchers," "brutal caste; without personal, social, or political rights, in infancy and early childhood, are the most strue our silence into disrespect. without knowledge, without hope of advancement | difficult to eradicate. The difficulties and discouragements by which these self-denying teach-This is chattel slavery; and all its peculiar ers, both male and female, were surrounded, almost evils, as must be obvious to the plainest under- exceed belief. In the worst district, the school-

standing, flow from the privation of that grand room became a scene of riot, the neighbors were central right—the right of a man to himself. Con- alarmed, and the children held forcible possession trast with this system of chattel slavery that of of the apartment until the arrival of the police. free labor, which land reformers are fond of de- But gradually these difficulties have yielded to pa- the want of the necessaries of life, but from the tience, principle, and kindness, and now hundreds The free working man owns kimself. Hence, he of these young vagabonds are engaged on each must provide for his own wants; but, owing to evening of the week in study, decently clothed, fluctuations of capital, or vacillating legislation, or and well behaved. School rooms have been so pel." rarying competition, or accident, he may fail at closely packed that three children have sat in the times in procuring laborenough, or wages enough | fireplace, one on each hob, and a third on the grate, one of our religious exchanges, entitled "A Fear- upon delivery at the office, and before they are put for his labor. The results are, want, suffering, with his head up the chimney. We cannot over- ful Retribution." The unfortunate referred to in the mails, and all such will be charged by deputy danger of starvation. This contingency presents estimate the patience, forbearance, and truly was a Presbyterian minister of some note, charged the dark side of the picture. But, even in this | Christian devotion of those who for no recom- in the body of the article with gross misrepresentthan that of the slave, who, by the pressure of fame, devote themselves to this holy work, encoun- of a paper; and the facts of this misrepresenta-

The title "ragged schools" has contributed lars about his latter end. greatly to overcome the prejudice so generally therefore, entitled to the earnings of his mind and had been required, as a condition of admission to and ended their days in a poor house! How a few additional coppers, to help pay the deficit landholder, banker, manufacturer, or merchant. cent clothes, behave in an orderly manner, and attree," passed through life surrounded by luxuries, privilege, which in itself is an abuse. He may dispose of himself and his earnings as he tend regularly by day, paying a penny a week; pleases. He may pursue constantly his own good. and besides this, the contempt they had to encount that usually attends the funerals of the wealthy He may sustain the whole of the family relations. ter from the children of "respectable" parents It was to rebuke precisely such a spirit as this to the degradation of being put on the block, and to regions of purity and habits of industry, hon-but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. sold to the highest bidder; to the inflictions of an esty, and cleanliness. Those whose improvement

both sexes under twenty years of age. What a their father's shame in the newspapers? elevation which any other men enjoy. They may criminal children! In fifteen schools, examined vote themselves a home, while the slaves dare not by the writer of the article from which we comgive utterance to such an aspiration. The work- pile these facts, there were 2,345 children between the ages of five and seventeen. Of these, the average number of regular attendants was less by one-third, or about 1,600. Of these, 162 confessed that they had been in prison; 116 had run away from their homes; 170 slept in lodging houses, And yet, Land Reformers would identify, in all (the chief sinks of iniquity in London;) 253 lived essentials of principle and consequences, the free by begging; 216 had no shoes or stockings; 286 South, denouncing the former as a slavery, equally 249 never slept in beds; 68 were the children of convicts; 125 had stepmothers; and 306 had lost one or both parents. From these facts, we may

The system of teaching adopted is simple, and and arithmetical exercises, aided by attractive il-Foudalism is better than slavery; and wages | lustrations, and ending with a hymn. This is the yield degrading service for a precarious protec- who, in their turn, do the same service to the shoes

of the tailors. Several instances of the gratitude Servility of dependence is not a necessary inci- of the children are related. One of these kind dent to the wages system of labor. So far as we teachers, on going out one day, dressed himself in know the men whose thews are hardened by hon- a new coat, and, on passing about dusk through a est labor, they are, to say the least, as truly independent, in thought and act, as those who live tents by one of the half-reclaimed vagabonds, of our social system—the steadfast foundation of The teacher did not discover his loss, or the boy its prosperity. They are the life-blood of the com- his victim, until, in his flight, upon reaching the the following passage of criticism in an article exclaiming, "Halloa, is it you, Mr. -, I did not know you in your new coat. Here's your placed in respectable situations, and the teachers have been cheered and encouraged by frequent expressions of approval from those who have taken them into their service. A scheme is now day school, to be planted in the worst locality manners; an education replete with the princi- in London, and to be devoted to the training

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

In the last Emuncipator, we noticed a long article under the editorial head, animadverting, in no leads us to suspect that he loves himself more than the truth.

What is called the Constitutional Question is one of the principal issues between the two sections of Abolitionists, and between the North and the South. It is a question in relation to which there is great division of sentiment in our own ranks-one on which the Liberty party has authorized no man or set of men to speak for it authoritatively. It is a question concerning which no opinions ought to be entertained or promulgated without great deliberation, but on which almost every convention of Liberty men is pressed to pass some resolutions or declarations of senti-

It was with a view to open fairly the discussion of this question, to bring it under the consideration of the anti-slavery public, so that we might understand the sentiments of each other, and be prepared, at a suitable time, for a united declaration of views respecting it, that we subjected to a free examination two of the resolutions of the Massachusetts Liberty Convention. We were not actuated by a captious spirit, by a feeling of disrespect for that Convention, or by an "affectation of candor and magnanimity," as the writer in the Emancipator coarsely intimates; but the nature of the two resolutions referred to afforded a favorable occasion, as we thought, for commencing a friendly and profitable discussion.

And here let us say, once for all, the "Era" is any State Convention.

RETRIBUTION.

"Such was the mournful end of one whose talents and reputed plety formerly gave him an ex-tensive influence; but who, having made ship-wreck of character, had been laft to wander for everal years unknown, unpitied, and probably convictions of his own conscience. His case presents one of those beacons in the Providence of God, showing that a fearful retribution is reserved for those who dishonor the profession of the Gos-

Such is the closing paragraph of an article in pense, and no hope of recompense, of money or of ation of the Baptist denomination, while editor which sent. But, let us see how the enjoyment and exercise and sacrificing comfort, for the sake of rescuing the penalty for the former. The name of the poor papers sent occasionally out of the office? man is given, with a great many painful particu-

What kind of a spirit is this? How many upentertained by this class against schools. They right men have met with sad reverses of fortune, ry discrimination—a petty trick, in fact, to make the National and British schools, to appear in de- many wicked have flourished "like a green bay occasioned, in part, by the abuse of the franking and been carried to the grave with all the pomp

CRIME AND DISTRESS.

The connection between want and crime is natural. Never has this been more strikingly illustrated than in Great Britain, during the last ten years. The period from 1836 to 1842, in that country, was one of general distress, resulting

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.						
Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1836	17,248	3,736	20,984			
1837	19,407	4,205	23,612			
1838	18,905	4,189	23,09			
1839	19,831	4,612	24,448			
1840	21,975	5.212	27.187			
1841	22,560	5,200	27,760			
1842	25,740	5,569	31,309			

"The harvest of 1842 was favorable, prosperity again dawned, and, as might have been expected, crime began to diminish, as will be seen by the

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1842 25,740 1843 24,251 1844 21,549 1845 19,341		5,569 5,340 4,993 4,962	31,309 29,591 26,542 24,303	

The decrease of crime during this period of prosperity has been as rapid as its increase was during the seven years of general distress. .

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW ON AN AMERI-CAN NATIONAL LITERATURE.

upon Bancroft's "History of the United States." There are some peculiarities, however, of style some modes of expression, some habits of thought, which are novel, and may, perhaps, not prove en-tirely grateful to our cis-Atlantic taste. But Mr. Bancroft's is an American, not an English production, and must be judged by a reference to American feelings. We treat a German or a French work after this fashion; and this one, although written in our language, is not subject to our conventional criticism. On one account we are sincerely glad that we are called upon to make this remark. The great incubus on American literature is imitation. Everything has to be fashioned on an English model; and nothing is deemed

worthy, even by Americans, which has not received the sanction of English fashion." Is this true? Is family likeness an evidence not only in the elements of ordinary instruction, of imitation, or does it not rather prove a common but the knowledge and practice of some trade or parentage? The philosopher, essayist, or novelcalling by which they can earn an honest liveli- ist of Edinburgh can scarcely be distinguished hood. This, it is hoped, will be of great assist- by his writings from his fellow-laborer of London, ance in overcoming the prejudice too generally but no one would charge him with imitation. In the melioration of the condition of humanity, than felt against learning, of which they cannot dis- the name of reason, must an American writer becern the practical object. Give them the means come a Choctaw in speech before he can be origiof bettering their condition, teach them something | nal? Is Dr. Channing to be styled an imitator, worst localities in London. The plan is simple, di- that can be turned to account in the great pursuit because he wrote in good English, using words acthe people of England, to urge them to the full and figures that Blair would have deemed fault-

accomplishment of this most laudable undertak- less? We suppose that the sole national literature in this country, judging by the standard of the Edinburgh Review, is to be found in the traditions of our aborigines.

NEW POST OFFICE REGULATIONS. We publish, in another part of our paper, the new Post Office Regulations. They are cumbrous, crude, unsatisfactory. Congress is far behind public sentiment on this subject.

While oppressing the people, it has taken good care of number one. By the second regulation, the franking privilege is restored to members. They may send and receive free, through the mails, letters and packages not exceeding two ounces in weight, and public documents not exceeding three pounds. This is scandalous. Congressmen, far more than any other class of citizens, tax all the energies of the mail. The chief part of their correspondence relates to private business or mere place. party interests.

A member makes a speech for Buncombe, with a view to secure his re-election. The cost of folding, wrapping, mailing, is borne by the people of the United States, who are thus taxed to advance his political prospects! Is not this amiable?

Another member makes a speech, which it is thought will prove a grand electioneering document. Thousands upon thousands are printed, and the mails groan under their burden. The good

people are taxed to advance the interests of a party. claim on the Government. He opens a correspond- ation, until the receipt of which we can see no ence with the member from his district, sends him | cause for apprehension as to the safety of the volpapers and documents; a vast amount of mail matter passes between them-all free. The good peoable report on his claim.

This is reasonable, is it not?

not an "organ," but a newspaper, from the very na- of Congress should receive or send their letters sions of the people against the Mexicans, talk in ture of its constitution, as free as liberty itself. | free? "They are attending to public business." the most inflammatory style about the "insurrec-It does not speak by authority, nor will it yield to Very well; they are paid for it—well paid, too. tion," the "treacherous Mexicans," the "horrible authority. It dictates to none, and will be dictat- Why, in addition, tax ourselves to pay for the let- massacre," "murder," "butchery," &c. An insured to by none. This Constitutional Question, so ters they send to their wives, or the letters of third rection is, properly speaking, a rising of the peofar as anti-slavery men are concerned, is to be set- parties they may choose to frank? "But public ple against civil or political authority. New tled by argument, not assumption—by free discus- documents are valuable to the people, and should Mexico is not ours. We have not established civil sion among equals, not by the edicts of a New go free." If valuable in themselves, then they are government there. The territory is held by force, York or Boston Vatican, or the holy canons of worth the postage to the few who receive them. under martial law; and the inhabitants have just This week, "E. W. C," in our columns, closes documents, ought not to be taxed for the purpose invaders, and expel them from the country at the his article on the subject. We must express our admiration of the temper in which he discusses They have done enough already in paying, through plans for expelling the British from New York

Under whatsoever aspect this privilege of franking is viewed, it is unjust and absurd. It is a conrights they claim for themselves. Their patriot-

United States! Are Messrs. Webster and Cal- from their firesides.

houn too poor to buy for themselves? Away with this franking privilege. It is a fraud | sonable. upon the people. Let every man bear his own burdens.

Were it not for the heavy expense, without remunerating returns, which such abuses impose on the Post Office Department, oppressive regulations like the following would not be deemed necessary: Transient newspapers, or those not sent from

the office of publication to subscribers, handbills, or circular letters printed and lithographed, not expostmasters as prepaid matter in the way bills. and upon their ac or marked 'paid,' with the name of the office from

of intelligence; and the direct result in both is. der of their soil. But the regulation is an impotent one. A friend

sends us a series of three or four articles, to be was a continual source of mortification and ill that our Saviour said to his disciples, "Think you Era, and gives the names of five hundred persons feeling. These ragged schools are not too vio- that they upon whom the the tower of Siloam fell to whom he would have us send copies—himself lent a transition from their daily haunts and habits were sinners above all other men? Itell you nay, paying for them. They are thrown into the post office; and how are you to extort three cents for overseer's lash; to the chain that eats into the gives promise of permanent amendment are rebranding the memory of the dead. Did this un- can he play the part of inquisitor. He has no fortunate man leave no heart-broken mother or right to come into our office and examine the In the year 1845, there were arrested by the wife, no sorrowing children, already sufficiently books, to see who these persons are. In fact, they police of the city of London, 14,887 persons of humbled and smitten, without seeing a parade of are temporary subscribers. The regulation is puerile and impotent, but of a piece with many other parts of the present postage system.

We have commenced the work of reform. It is folly to suppose that the system is fixed. It is in a transition state, from high and unequal postage, oppressive franking, &c., to a low and uniform rate, pre-payment, and the abolition of the franking privilege. Let this consummation be reached, from bad harvests and a depression in trade. and the business of mail carrying will be won-The following table shows the rapid increase of derfully simplified, its unprofitable expenditures diminished, its receipts augmented, and its benefits incalculaly enhanced.

While on this subject, we would mention a circumstance, showing the great imperfection of the existing Post Office laws. Publishers are in the habit of enclosing bills in papers to subscribers. This they are allowed to do by law; but they are liable to a fine of thirty dollars should they send the same bills receipted! That is, it is legal to send a bill, but illegal to send precisely the same bill in all respects, with the bare addition of the name of the publisher at the bottom!! Could anything be more absurd? Our subscribers will understand now why the publisher of the Era has been obliged to desist from forwarding them re-

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO-RISING OF THE PEOPLE-SEVERAL AMERICANS KILLED.

Accounts were received in this city last week, of what the papers call an "insurrection" in New Mexico. The report at first was startling, it being said that the "massacre" had been terrible, and that the American army was in imminent peril. Subsequent accounts showed the evil to be far less than was apprehended. The statement now is, that on the 10th January, Governor Bent, Stephen Lee, the acting sheriff, Gen. Elliott Lee, Henry Leal, and twenty American traders, were killed while at Taos, and their families despoiled, and that all the Spaniards favorable to the Americans were driven out.

We do not attach much importance to the news. It is too indirect, has come through too many hands, not to be greatly exaggerated. It was brought to Independence by George Hoffman, of Baltimore, Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and others, who left Santa Fe 13th January, and forwarded by correspondence to St. Louis. But this company knew nothing by personal observation. While on their route, they were overtaken by some men, who reported the rising, but they placed little reliance upon the account, until it was confirmed by Lucian Maxwell and a Spaniard. These were fugitives from the scene of violence. The correspondent of the Missouri Republican says:

"Through the Spaniard, upon whom reliance can be placed, and who had also to flee for his life, we learn that Governor Charles Bent, who went up to Taos a few days before, to look after his rm, near town, was killed, as well as Stephen Lee, then acting sheriff, (who had a day or two before imprisoned some supposed insurre Gen. Elliott Lee, Henry Leal, and all the Americans in the place, stripping them and their families of all they had on earth, and killing also all the Spaniards at all favorable to the Americans. the chief alcalde of Taos being one of them. This occurred on Tuesday, the 17th. On Wednesday it was their determination to attack Mr. Miller's party and wagon; but in this they foiled them, by travelling fifty miles a day. On that day they attacked Turley's distillery, in the valley of Taos. Turley, with eight men, defended himself for two days, having a kind of breastwork thrown up

There is a remarkable clashing of dates in the numerous accounts. Lieut. Abert, in a letter dated Turkey Creek, February 20th, says: "On the 10th of last month, Gov. Bent, with all

the Americans residing in Taos, were cruelly massacred by the New Mexicans." But, according to the statement of the Span-

iard, as reported by the correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, the transaction took place on the 17th—just one week later.

Again: Lieut. Abert fixes the time on the 10th January, but Messrs. Hoffman and Miller did not leave Santa Fe till the 13th, and Taos, besides, is | True American) remarks: seventy miles this side of Santa Fe. There must be a mistake in dates, or the news is all false; for Hoffman & Co., not having left Santa Fe till three days after the reported massacre at Taos, must have heard of it before they left, had it taken

The St. Louis Union of March 9th says: "In review of the whole matter, with all the information we can gather from the best sources, we formation we can gather from the best sources, we are inclined to the opinion that, in the worst aspect of the case, nothing serious has occurred there, except, perhaps, the assassination of Gov-Bent, the Messrs. Lee, and the friends who were with the Messrs. Lee, and that all apprehension for the them at Taos, and that all apprehension for the safety of our army is wholly unnecessary. The urgent appeal of the Independence Expositor and our correspondent for more troops, although dictated by patriotic impulses, is rather premature. Indeed, it would be impossible, at this season of Indeed, it A fellow in Michigan is certain he has some the year, to march a regiment across the plains. In a few days we shall have more reliable informunteers. It is natural that those who have kindred and friends in New Mexico should feel un-easy at the exciting rumors published, but, if they ple are taxed to help John Snooks obtain a favor- will examine calmly all the attending circumstances, their fears will vanish."

Some of the war papers, that are continually What good reason can be given why members taxing their ingenuity to stimulate the pas-The great body of the people, who receive no such as much right at any moment to rise upon their

tion—for what, gentle reader? For purchasing a assassins," were they to seize the first favorable large number of copies of the Constitution of the | moment to rise upon their invader, and drive him

The Cincinnati Enquirer is particularly unrea-

"Yet," it says, "towards these brutal assassing it is that some of our statesmen and partisans overflow with sympathy and pious cant, while they are plotting to thrust their knives into the hearts of our citizens, our soldiers, and brothers, engaged in

the public service. and his soldiers; they are "our citizens, our soldiers, and brothers, engaged in the public service?" Gen. Taylor would not think such plea very effective or pertinent.

For the National Era. THE HEAVENLY CITY. A VISION OF WHAT WILL BE.

Revelutions, xxi, 2. As once upon the time
Of the lovely evening chime,
When the shadows gan to go
O'er the day's departing glow,
And the twilight dimness came,
Quenching every sumy flame,
Save the blushes on the breast
Of the faintly orimson'd west,
And o'er every tree and bush,
Hung the evening's quiet hush,
Deep'ning till the sounds of life
All had ceas'd their busy strife,
And the holy calm of Heaven
Gather'd o'er the gentle even',
Breathing through the humble spirit.
That sweet peace the bless'd inherit:

That sweet peace the bless'd inher
Yes, as once on such a firme,
I sat musing all alone,
Visions of a fairer clime,
With a beauty all their own,
And a glory mortal eye
Ne'er hath seen on earth below,
Such came brightly floating by,
With so marvellous a glow
Of a bless'd reality,
That my very soul was bow'd
As I bent adoring knee,
And in rapture wept alond,
Wept for very grief of gladness,
That there should be given me,
Amidst life's gloom and sadness,
Aught so beautiful to see.
I saw it like a cify

Aught so beautiful to see.

I saw it like a city
Of bright and burnished gold,
With a flood of umber light
O'er its golden glory roll'd,
From glist ning tower, and turret,
Rain'd back the mellow rays,
Till the very atmosphere
Seem'd burdened with the blaze;
That blaze of light and glory,
Would I could show it thee!
As all dazzlingly it shone,
O.! so glorious to see!

Through that atmosphere of light, With their slender shafts of snow, Rose a thousand minarets, Towering o'er the roofs below; Rose a thousand giant domes, High on clustering columns pil'd, Pil'd against the blue of heaven With a beauty passing wild, With a beauty none can teil, Would I could tell if thee! As it gleam'd before my soul, O! so marvellous to see.

Then that mighty wonveter met.

Then that mighty mountain wall, Girding, with its bright outline, Temple, tower, and dome, and hall, How its battlements did shine! And its gates of massive pearl, All with iris hues o'erhung, From their op'ning portais flash'd Light and beauty, as they swung; But the glory they reveal'd, How can I tell it thee!

As it burst upon my sight, O! so wonderful to see.

There through the golden streets,
And by the crystal river,
Whose silver floods so purely flow,
And sweetly flow forever,
Myrinds of holy beings walfeld,
In shining garments dress'd,
And with pure and happy hearts,
Throbbing peaceful in each breast
And lighting up that beauty
Which I may not fell to thee;
It hath not entered human heart It hath not entered human heart O! so beautiful to see!

And once I caught the Of an anthen's distant swell;
From a fax-off band it came.
And it cadence rose and fell,
O! so ravishingly sweet!
That it melted me to tears; I hear it ringing still, Through the lapse of silent years, And it ever, ever, singeth, In its melody to me, Of that city, O! that city! So glorious to see!

And unumber'd silver bells,
While that shining army sang,
Slowly swinging in the breeze,
Most musically rang,
Rang in matchless harmony
That no human tongue can tell,
It held me chain'd, and breathless
Like the magic of a spell,
And it fill'd my inmost soul
With a longing wish to be
Forever in that city,
Of so becautiful to see. Thus I saw upon that time; Of the lovely evening chime, And I know 'twas not a dream, For I canght its waking gleam, And I watch'd it brighter grow, Till its full meridian glow, With an overwhelming might,

With an overwhelming might, Burst upon my ravish'd sight; And though bowed with holy awe I that matchless city saw, Full as palpably and plain, As if here on earth again, With its mingled gems and gold, And a beauty all unfold, in its glory it should rise Bright before our wond'ring eyes. That city Ol that city leaves the same property of the That city, O! that city! That city, O! that city!
Its image of returns,
And in Mem'ry's holy light
Most beautifully burns;
So beautifull' to fileth
My eyes with gushing tears,
For it cometh o'er my spirit
Like the mem'ry of past years—
The mem'ry of past years,
As it poureth o'er the soul,
With its perish'd loveliness,
Till emotion bursts control;
Or as if that loveliness,
In a new awakened prime.

In a new awakened prime,
Outstripping all its beauty
In its early elder-time,
Should burst upon the gazer,
As with dim and tearful ey

He stands in sorrow weeping
That such excellence could die
Until anew he weepeth
For joy that it should be

Auburn, 1847. GROUNDLESS APPREHENSION.

A New York Liberty paper (the Cortland (N. Y.)

"We are more apprehensive of a magnificent conspiracy at Washington, composed of the nomi-nal Liberty men of the old parties, such as Preston King, Giddings, &c., embracing the chieftains and demagogues of the North who have persecuted us by standing aloof from us, and heaped all manner of wrong on us—of party demagogues in high places, who have acted all along with the Whig and Democratic parties, voting for slaveholders. until the anti-slavery cause, that we have got up, in spite of them, and sent over the land, obliges them to yield to it from policy. If we are judges of the signs of the times, such a conspiracy is al ready showing itself, without mistake, and our friends in Ohio seem to fall in with it. They call it "a union of anti-slavery men of all parties." As yet, we cannot confide in such men. Principle does not control them, and therefore they are be mistrusted. We tremble for the National Erawhen we reflect upon the influences that surround it. We will risk Dr. Bailey if the enemy approaches him to shed blood; but when he may approach him in the guise of a friend, it remains to be seen what he will do."

Our virtue has never yet been assailed in this aid the garrison of that place. way; but we shall keep a bright lookout for Old Clootz, even though he come in angel guise. We can assure our friend, that the "magnificent conspiracy" he suspects, is news to us. It has, and wrote an article on anti-slavery union, which had union indicated in that article is the only one the "friends in Ohio" will fall in with.

CHINESE TRANSCENDENTALISM.

Here is a specimen of Chinese transcendentalism, furnished by Mr. Williams, a lecturer on first men in his profession in the United States. China, which about equals the "Hunt of Har-

"The venerable Prince Yara arose prior to the and Philadelphia during the revolutionary war. What a contemptible habit some of our country- the mighty wonderful, and floating in the ocean awaken within him feelings of discontent and rebellion, dangerous to the tenure by which he is
held. Hence the education of the slave is prohib.

The Lordon Questerly Review of Congress are and to
make a degree of method of the slave is produced before the personantees in his argument.

The Lordon Questerly Review of Congress are and to
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make a degree of the properties of the public of the slave is produced before the personantees in his argument.

The Lordon Questerly Review of Congress are and to make a degree of the public of the slave is propertied on indeed.

The tenth is members of Congress are and to make a degree of the public of the slave is provided and no years that a properties of the public of the slave is provided and the restriction of the slave is provided and the restrictio every argument that may be presented, or, indeed, The truth is, members of Congress are apt to make a descent on Louisiana, take possession of ing can find out the Almighty to perfection."

GENERAL TAYLOR AND HIS ARMY.

In addition to what we have given in another column of the movements of General Taylor, here

are more rumors, in a latter from Tampico: The brig Ann, Still sails this morning for your city, and, though I have but little to say, I will give the last rumor. News reached here yeserday, that General Minon, leading the advance

of Santa Anna's forces against Gen. Taylor, with 5,000 men, had attempted to surprise Gen. T. by night assault, but that he met with a total dis-The whole force was defeated-how many

the public service?"

This simplicity passes comprehension. We suppose, for the same reason, it very wicked for Santa Anna to attack General Taylor much noise, which is positive proof that their friends have not achieved a victory. Whenever they have any good news, every man, woman, and child, know it at once."

We cannot but believe that rumor has greatly exaggerated the forces of Santa Anna. By one We grieve for the fate of our countrymen who mail we learn that the Congress of Mexico is at are reported to have suffered at Taos. We are so its wit's end for means to carry on the war; that similar causes, may be reduced to the extreme tering the close, feetid air of crowded rooms, surtion, and of his subsequent fall, are so stated as to
Why this discrimination between papers sent young man, in the army at Santa Fe; but we are of spirit and of the munitions of war necessary to from the office of publication to subscribers, and not so silly as to deny to the Mexicans as clear, uncarry on active operations, &c.; and the next mail questionable a right to defend themselves, as Amer- brings the report that thousands of well-trained The great object in both cases is, the diffusion icans have to defend themselves against any inva-soldiers are concentrating for the defence of Vera Cruz, and General Urrea, at the head of other thousands, is sweeping down the valley of the Rio Grande, and Santa Anna himself, at the head of 25,000 men, is moving upon General Taylor. Now, whence come these myriads of Mexican soldiers? How are they fed, paid, equipped? Santa Anna himself lately declared that they were deplorably destitute. Was that a trick, to lull the Americans into a false security?

We have no doubt of the safety of the American general. Monterey, it will be remembered, was defended by eleven or twelve thousand Mexican troops, with an immense military armament, and the sympathies of all the citizens in their favor. General Taylor, with five or six thousand men, after a fatiguing march, stormed the place; and the result was, a capitulation of the whole Mexican force. So far as we can learn, the Mexican army under Santa Anna does not now number more than 15,000 strong, and he is without the means of making a successful attack on General Taylor, who has 6,000 men under his command, and is in possession of Saltillo and Monterey, both strongly fortified places. We do not therefore believe that any bloody engagements of the kind reported have taken place. Very likely there has been some severe skirmishing, while the main object of the Mexicans has been, doubtless, to cut off all communication between Taylor and the Rio Grande,

the base of his operations As for Colonel Curtis, he is certainly considerably frightened, rather more so than is becoming, else he would not be so wild as to make requisition for 50,000 volunteers!

We really hope that the next intelligence may explode all these alarming reports, and that some overtures for peace may be entertained by both Powers, before another blow be struck. Too much blood has been wasted in this miserable quarrel. ALARMING RUMORS-REPORTED BATTLE

BETWEEN GENERAL TAYLOR AND SANTA ANNA—PREPARATIONS FOR AN ATTACK ON VERA CRUZ-MEXICANS IN THE VAL-LEY OF THE RIO GRANDE. Within a few days, the papers have been full

of rumors and reports of the movements of the Mexican and American armies. It is evident that things are approaching a crisis. We shall soon hear of some decisive blow. Intelligence has been received from Lobos to

the 1st instant, and Tampico on the 3d. Eighty sail of vessels of all descriptions were lying at Lobos, ready to sail for Anton Lizardo, on the 2d instant. It was fully believed that the attack on Worth arrived there on the 1st, Gen. Twiggs two Vera Cruz would commence on the 10th. Nearly all the troops at Lobos had gone on board. Gen. or three days before. Gen. Patterson was at Tanpico on the 3d, Gen. Jesup arrived there the morning of that day.

The Mississippi volunteers, who were at Lobos. had sailed for Brazos, having been ordered to Monterey. They had suffered terribly from sickness. The Louisiana regiment had also greatly suffered. The Pennsylvania and New York regiments were

in excellent condition. The general depot at Lobes is broken up. The command of Gen. Taylor having been greatly reduced by the withdrawal of forces for the purpose of making a descent on Vera Cruz, Santa Anna was concentrating his army with a view either to attack Gen. Taylor or cut off his sup-

The steamer Cinderella, from the Brazos, on the 5th instant, brought the report that Santa Anna had advanced with an army of 20,000 men; that a great battle had been fought at Saltillo, in which the Americans lost 2,000 men, the Mexicans 4,000; that Gen. Taylor was on the retreat; that his situation was extremely perilous; and that Camargo and Matamoros were threatened.

The New Orleans papers are confident that the valley of the Rio Grande is swarming with Mexicans: Santa Anna, they say, is leaving Vera Cruz to the protection of the vomito, and, finding the posts on the Rio Grande weakened, is planning to recover the whole territory lately overrun by our

forces. Senor Atocha, bearer of despatches to the Mexican Government, has returned with despatches for our Government. The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in the United States squadron:

UNITED STATES SQUADRON, Feb. 26, 1847. The subject of Mr. Atocha's despatches is discussed in the recent papers, but I have not yet seen or heard of any favorable allusion to it. The Vera Cruz papers state that our Government have proposed to Mexico an indemnity of twenty millions, for the line of the 26th parallel, from the mouth of the Rio del Norte to the Pacific. It is understood that Mr. Atocha's remarks have confirmed this statement so far as this: that fifteen millions are offered or the above-mentioned boundary line, the United States waiving all claims on Mexico, and assuming the indemnities due her citizens.

Personally, Senor Atocha appears to have been the most unacceptable person we could have sent to Mexico. His reception at Vera Cruz was any thing but flattering. He landed at Vera Cruz on the 9th, I believe, and reached Mexico, according to the papers, on the 13th. The next day he was ordered to leave the capital for a hacienda near Jalapa, there to await the response of the Government. It is rumored that his proposals have been despatched to Santa Anna. Judging from the tone of the newspapers, I should suppose that they would be rejected with disdain. One print declares that it is the greatest insult which has leclares that it is the greatest insult which has yet been offered to Mexico; another asks how long Mexico will permit herself to be set at nought. The odium in which Senor Atocha is held has apparently prejudiced the proposals, whatever they may be.

The people of Vera Cruz have turned out en masse to clear away the sand embanked against the walls of the city, on the northern and western side, and to dig a ditch. The women and children were actively engaged in carrying away the sand.
It has been reported that Santa Anna has re nitted \$75,000 of his own funds to Vera Cruz, to

ARGUMENT OF SALMON P. CHASE.

The argument of Mr. Chase in the Van Zandt case is one of the greatest ever submitted to any has had, no existence in Washington. We once court in this country. So it is estimated by professional men. It was too voluminous to be printthe good fortune to secure the endorsement of ed in one paper entire, but a professional friend several of that class of anti-slavery prints which has reduced it, without, we believe, impairing the the Herkimer Freeman would style thorough- argument, to such dimensions, that we are enabled going; and we happen to know that the kind of to present it in an abridged form. It fills the firstpage of to-day's paper. We bespeak for it a careful examination. It presents the law of slavery and its relations to the Constitution, with a clearness, precision, and power, characteristic of the mind of its author, whom we regard as one of the

CORRECTION.

In the article in our last, from William Jay, it s said of John Jay, "His reverence for truth, his sense of moral obligation, his habitual remembrance of his accountability to his Maker, would have led him to take a path widely diverging from that which Mr. Winthrop has settled." For settled, read selected.

secured at New York and Boston, and we hope soon to he in the receipt of a weekly letter from

NEW YORK March 22 1847 I have seen most of the great seaports of the earth, and can honestly declare, that New York

A late report of the New York sits as a queen amongst them all! As we crossed the Hudson, the fair city was rejoicing in the brightness of the noon-day sun, and reposing in all her beauty on the margin of that noble bay. She looked, indeed,

"A ruler of the waters and their powers!" The bells of Trinity were ringing a merry peal, as if in welcome of a fleet of merchantmen, whose white and swelling canvass was seen away to the upon the bustling wharf, and soon mingled in the

There is an ominous silence here amongst the partisans of the Administration with regard to the war; whilst among the intelligent and independent portions of this great commercial community, the swelling tide of sorrowing indignation against all the actors in this sad affair, grows stronger day by day. Even in the oyster cellars and haunts of loafing politicians, the pseudo-patriotism of the custom-house and Tammany Hall, sheepishly hangs its head when questioned how the war goes on; and throats that a few months

"Faint as a chicken's note that bath the pip." It was mournfully instructive to mark the universal apathy with which the first rumors of the re-ported insurrection in New Mexico were received. And when the penny papers issued, with flaming capitals, their accounts of the "massacre," not a fibre of the popular heart seemed to be affected! And this is the popular war! Oh! how the calm and sober sense of the people pours contempt on all the pattry lies and vain devices of mere party

Both the great political parties appear to be very much disorganized in this city. The Demo-crats are in a state, even for them, of great confusion. For the last seven or eight years, the deterioration of that party in this city has been rapid and uninterrupted. Nowhere has the abominable system of caucusing and party chicanery been more signally manifested in all its features. Men of character and influence in society-the intelligent and patriotic citizens, the opulent merchants, e sagacious and upright tradesmen—have been the sagacious and upright tradesinel—have been driven from the county and primary meetings, the committee rooms, and the city councils; and brawling custom-house officials, pettifogging lawyers, and political adventurers of all kinds, recruited from the very dregs of a crowded city population, now sway the destinies of what Mr. Ritchie calls the "Republican party" in the chief city of the Union-blaspheming at riotous public meetings the sacred name of demogratic liberty-defile the chambers of legislation at the City Hall, and nominate for the most responsible offices under the State and National Governments, men who have notoriously outraged the moral sense of the community. At present, the complaints of the inefficiency of the city government are loud and general. The state of the streets is disgraceful. With greater natural advantages than any other city in the Union, New York is yet the filthiest of towns.

the regulation of immigration, at present under the consideration of the Legislature at Albany. This clause requires that, in case any passengers conveyed hither from Europe are decrepid or infirm, or are likely to become a permanent charge to the city, the master of the vessel shall give a bond, not exceeding \$300, for each of such passengers, "with two approved sureties, to justify that they are worth, in real estate," double the penalty, and who shall be held to indemnify against any charge to which any city, town, or county, in the State, may be put, within five years of the date of the bond, for the maintenance of such passengers or their children. Against this law, the Chamber of Commerce have forwarded a very strong remonstrance; and amongst the shipping interest the feeling against it is of course very strong, as its passage would very injuriously affect the com-mercial prosperity of the city. I regard the law as altogether unnecessary and inhuman. The commutation fee of one dollar for each passenger is more than adequate to indemnify the municipal authorities for the charge of supporting paupers and infirm or decrepid passengers. The average cost heretofore has been sixty cents a head, leaving a profit to the city of forty cents; so that, in case the immigration this year should be 150,000. there will be a gain to the city of \$60,000! I need not point out the inhumanity of the law. It has been well exposed in the memorial to which I have alluded, and also in the Courier and Enquirer. The whole movement, on the part of those engaged in complaining of the troubled blast, fierce almost as getting up this attempted legislation, is reprehensible in the extreme. I am inclined to believe that it has had its origin in purely selfish motives of the politician. The various parties have been in the habit of assailing one another for extravagant expenditures. Of course, the alms-house expenses constitute a very large item in these expenditures. The Democratic politicians, now in the ascendant, fearful of augmented alms-house expenses, have excepitated this plan of curtailing thera. Several adopted citizens, of Irish birth, figure, I perceive, amongst those engaged in the effort to pass the law, and from whom we could expect better things. But what are the calls of humanity and the ties of country to these Iscariots of Democracy? A great public meeting is to be held at the Tabernacle this evening, in relation to this matter. I shall attend, and inform you of the

The melancholy exhibition made by Mr. Dickinson, on the floor of the Senate, in the closing de-bate on the three million bill, has awakened general laughter and contempt. Clear, loud, and in the spirit which became her, the Empire State declared her views, and instructed her representatives in the Senate of the United States to maintain them with fidelity. The quibbling evasion of Mr. Dickinson is properly appreciated here, and the Evening Post administered a rebuke the other day, which will yet ring louder in the ears of the special pleader, whose hesitancy proclaimed on that memorable night that he did not read on that memorable night that he did not read on that memorable night that he did not read on that memorable night that he did not read on that memorable night that he did not read on that memorable night that he did not read on that memorable night that he did not read on that memorable night that he did not read on that memorable night that he did not read on the new that the new t ed, on that memorable night, that he did not possess even the courage of a bold bad man-a dubious sort of respectability, indeed, but still infinitely preferable to the vacillating weakness that just hovers on the verge of right, and then relapses into wrong—sins and repents, and sins again—is everything by turns, and nothing long 177

Of course, Mr. Webster's pilgrimage in the South has been a fruitful topic of conversation amongst the politicians. These great progresses of our great men are infinitely amusing. What sounding of premonitory trumpets! What despatching of trusty couriers! What solemn missives, big with mighty commonplaces, published in all the newspapers! What intense excitement amongst the great commissaries, the hotel-keepers and pastry cooks, of the chief cities on the route! after all, cher amie, how fast the day, or rather the dusky twilight of "shams" and empty mockeries, is departing! All along the highways and byways of earth, the thousand apostles of a purer political creed unnoticed take their way; and though for them no wine cups are swung round and round, with loud "hep, hep, hurra!" nor temples of liberty (in painted sugar) rear their heads on corporate mahogony, yet theirs is a "progress" of which erty (in painted sugar) rear their heads on corporate mahogony, yet theirs is a "progress" of which one day a regenerated humanity will itself be the appropriate monument! Alas! alas! what have appropriate monument! Alas! what have our "great" men—our colossal heroes of the fields of party politics, whose souls are scarred and of party politics, whose souls are scarred and stricken—what have they done for the advancement of the great principles of civil and religious liberty—for the honor and premotion of that Democratic freedom which was planted by our Christian ancestry in the wilds of this Western world?

Whilst a Guizot, the premier of a monarchy of the Whitst a Guizot, the premier of a monarchy of the honor and the proprietors of some of the law; for while the keepers of low groggeries and rum holes have have been more fashionable establishments have been suffered to continue unmolested, or at most have been placed under nominal bonds; and their houses allowed to remain open as before. A change has taken place.

Cotton—There has been some revival in the demend of the most described by them.

The town of Madras has lately been visited by cholera, which, at the latest dates, had declined. The country, with this exception, is healthy the continue unmolested, or at most have been placed under nominal bonds; and their houses allowed to remain open as before. A change has taken place.

Whilst a Guizot, the premier of a monarchy of the law; for while the keepers of low groggeries and rum holes have have been suffered to continue unmolested, or at most have been placed under nominal bonds; and their houses allowed to remain open as before. A change has taken place.

MARKETS. Whilst a Guizot, the premier of a monarchy of the however, and the proprietors of some of the most ancient world, has been successfully battling with | fashionable places of dissipation in town have been the enemies of popular right and human freedom, before the municipal court, and arraigned on sev-Mr. Webster has been the adviser of the capitalists of the East, and Mr. Calhoun has been the Argus of "the peculiar institution!" Ought this

Ought this did natural data arranged out of the capitalists of the East, and Mr. Calhoun has been the Argus of "the peculiar institution!" Ought this

Ought this did natural data arranged out of the capitalists of the East, and Mr. Calhoun has been the Argus of the East, and Mr. Calhoun has been the Argus of the East, and Mr. Calhoun has been the future observance of the law. The court has week. At a public sale, 160 bags of Low Sea Islaments, and will only escape conviction and imprisonment by giving heavy bonds for their future observance of the law. The court has so to be? And now, therefore, thou art inexcusa- started in earnest in this matter, as the rum sel-O! man, whosoever thou art, crying aloud lers will find to their cost.

Baltimore. It is our intention to do all we can freedom, whilst our politicians wrangle and plot, for the entertainment, instruction, and benefit of our readers.

And plot and wrangle, about the "succession," and our men of genius write love stories for the "Ladies' Magazines!" Like the air we breathe; our liberty is so common and familiar, that we forget

A late report of the New York public schools discloses many most interesting facts. The number of children in attendance during the year was 23,433, of whom 1,121 were colored. The library 23,433, of whom 1,121 were colored. The horary contains 5,220 volumes, and there were, it appears, 542 readers. Miss Sedgwick seems to be a favorite author. Her "Poor Rich Man and Rich vorite author. Her "Poor Rich Man and Rich had; and one, too, which shall make the transmistration of the contains of th Genius" 1,198 times. The use of the rod, despite the air we breathe. We want the two-cent rate. right, strongly relieved against the dark brown hills of Staten Island. In a few moments, we stood schools. How much of Judaism has yet to be exercised from Christendom by the benign spirit thronging crowd which hurried along the great of the Christian dispensation, which has had its greatest foe in the bigotry and ignorance of many of its own teachers and professors! Christian rulers, teachers, and parents, have been going on for hundreds of years, pertinaciously adhering to the code of blood. The grand and fatal error has been not of crime itself!

Professor Mitchell, of Cincinnati, has excited great interest here, by his eloquent lectures on astronomy. Crowded audiences have listened to since were hoarse with shouting hosannas to the work of slaughter, can now do little more than chirp an apology for Polk, Marcy, and "the party;" this city or its neighborhood, of an observatory worthy of this metropolis.

The noble cause of relief to Ireland goes bravely

on. On Friday last, three vessels, laden with corn and meal, the Duncan, Boston, and New Haven, sailed for the famine-stricken land. Another vessel has been chartered, to follow these messengers of mercy. The sum of \$89,000 has been expended by the committee in this city. On Saturday evening, Bishop Hughes delivered a lecture on Ireland at the Tabernacle. The tickets were a dollar each, and the proceeds, quite handsome, were appropriated to the great object. The bishop is a very agreeable speaker; his voice is clear and musical. He is about fifty years of age, of dark complexion, Milesian features, stoops slightly, and has very much of that air which somehow always characterizes the Parish. somehow always characterizes the Romish ecclesiastic. In the lecture, the reverend gentleman siastic. In the lecture, the reverend gentleman gave a brief but comprehensive sketch of the oppressions and misgovernment of England, in her management of Ireland. He attributed the distressed condition of Ireland to three causes—incompleteness of conquest, bad government, and a visions system of political economy. Had he added a fourth, the prevalence of superstition, the category would have been more complete. I readily admit the many amiable and excellent traits in the Pomisk work and the many amiable and excellent traits in the Pomisk work and the many amiable and excellent traits in the Pomisk work and the many amiable and excellent traits in the Pomisk work and the many amiable and excellent traits in the Pomisk work and the many amiable and excellent treaty of Vienne benefit and the states of Europe." The matters will assume a very practical cast to-night, in the House of Commons, where Mr. Hume intends to show that Russia, by this violation of the traits in the Romish system of religion, but I believe experience has demonstrated that its pre-

Omy, he said:

"By this system, I admit, England has become the richest country on the globe; but riches is by no means synonymous with prosperity, when speaking of the physical condition of a whole people; and this system, though it may work well even for national prosperity in certain given times and circumstances, carries with it, in the palmiest days of its success, a principle of disease which will first develop itself on the lower extremities of the social body, and with the lapse of time make itself felt at the very heart and citacle of life; for it is an appalling reflection, that, out of the active and pradictive. the Union, New York is yet the filthiest of towns. Vice and destitution of the most appalling description exist unheeded in the lanes and alleys of the city. And yet the great mass of the community, with the most criminal apathy, have yielded, apparently without a struggle, the care of this vast city to a band of hungry, unprincipled political partisans! When shall the end of these things be?

New York, to make its progress complete, wants a thorough reform of its municipal government. Its growth has been unparalleled, even in a land which, in a single generation, has witnessed, in beautiful Cincinnati, a creation almost as surprising as that of the palace of Aladin. In 1805, the population of New York was 75,000. It is now 380,000. During the last year, 1,910 new buildings were erected in the city. The immense revenue collected at the custom-house—larger than that of some states in Europe—is sufficient evidence of the great commercial prosperity of the poort.

A great deal of interest has been excited by the "bonding clause," as it is styled, in the law for the regulation of immigration, at present under the consideration of the Legislature at Albany. This clause requires that, in case any passengers is a consideration of the Legislature at Albany. This clause requires that, in case any passengers is a consideration of the Legislature at Albany. This clause requires that, in case any passengers is a consideration of the Legislature at Albany. This clause requires that, in case any passengers is a consideration of the Legislature at Albany. This clause requires that, in case any passengers is a consideration of the consideration of the Legislature at Albany. This clause requires that, in case any passengers is a consideration of the consideration of the Legislature at Albany. This clause requires that, in case any passengers is a consideration of passengers in the consideration of the Legislature at Albany. This clause requires that, in case any passengers is a consideration of the consideration of the consider

these subjects are so widely discussed. This fam-ine in Ireland will teach Christendom the expediency, if not the duty, of regarding life as worthy the very first quarter.

of some consideration as well as property.

I will have some arrangements completed in a few days, by which I will be enabled to keep you well informed with regard to the movements in aid of the great cause to which you are devoted, in the East and throughout this State. A resume of the general news of the city, and a variety of intelligeneral news of the city, and a variety of intelligence which does not get into the newspapers, but which may interest your readers, will also be regularly applicable to 5½ per cent., according to date and character. There is no feeling of panic here. The sensation produced by the loan of £8,000,000 is very trifling. ularly transmitted.

The weather has been very variable for the last

day or two. At Hudson, the ice was still firm at day or two. At Hudson, the ice was still firm at last accounts. This morning, whilst I write, (one o'clock A. M...) a violent gale is sweeping over the city. My window looks out on the churchyard of Trinity. A torrent of rain is pouring down on the roof of the cathedral, and the grey stones where the ashes of the for gotten dead have long since mingled with the earth, whilst the aged trees, grim sentinels of the complaining of the troubled blast, fierce almost as

BOSTON, March 20, 1847.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The weather here is delightful—the sky bright and clear, and the sun as warm almost as summer. Whether it is a specimen of the coming spring. or not, remains to be seen, but it has been sugg ed that the weather is rather upon its good behaviour just now, in consequence of the recent arrival of Professor Espy, of your city, who is undersumall towns or "locations" in Coos county. The stood to exercise a general superintendence over such matters, perhaps with a major general's powers. However this may be, the ladies mean to make the most of the blessing, and the streets fairly swarm with them this morning.

Quite a crash took place yesterday on the Maine railroad, caused by an accident which occurred to the freight train passing down, and which threw some of the cars off the track. One of them, loaded with eggs and potatoes, was smashed to pieces, contents and all. The injury done to the road was considerable, the rail, being torn up for a distance of 300 feet. The cause of the accident would seem to have been a rail which had started form its

Smith, of this city. A sermon preached by Mr. Smith some months since, and subsequently printed, under the title of "The Ark of God on a new Cart," contained strictures upon the common schools of the city, and these who managed them, and comments on the efforts which it asserted had been made to expel alike the Bible and the rod from them, and also the course which had been taken, under the name of "liberality," to exclude all religious teachings from the schools, except such as favored Unitarianism. These strictures being thought to point at Mr. Mann, a reply was soon forthcoming from that gentleman, then a re-joinder from Mr. Smith, another from Mr. Mann, and so on. Some sharp things have been said on both sides, and many hard ones, and the controversy seems likely to end as a majority of contests do: each retains his own opinion, and believes he has utterly discomfited the other; and with this soothing balm he binds up the various cuts and bruises which he has himself received in the en-

counter, and goes forth to seek new conquests and new victories! "Montes parturiunt, nascitur ridiculus mus."

Just at present, people are wide awake on the

Regular correspondents for the Era have been count of the count of the count of the in the receipt of a weekly letter from callimore. It is our intention to do all we can consume the construction and the new post of holders and warred to consume the construction and the new and in cities. The construction amounted attogether to about at Camargo, nad been cut on by a large force of the construction amounted attogether to about at Camargo, nad been cut on by a large force of the construction amounted attogether to about at Camargo, nad been cut on by a large force of the construction amounted attogether to about at Camargo, nad been cut on by a large force of the construction amounted attogether to about at Camargo, nad been cut on by a large force of the construction amounted attogether to about at Camargo, nad been cut on by a large force of the construction amounted attogether to about at Camargo, nad been cut on by a large force of the construction amounted attogether to about at Camargo, nad been cut on by a large force of the construction amounted attogether to about at Camargo, nad been cut on by a large force of the construction amounted attogether to about at Camargo, nad been cut on by a large force of the construction amounted attogether to about at Camargo, nad been cut on by a large force of the construction amounted attogether to about a Camargo, nad been cut on by a large force of the construction amounted attogether to about a Camargo, nad been cut on by a large force of the construction amounted attogether to about a Camargo, nad been cut on by a large force of the construction amounted attogether to about a Camargo, nad been cut on by a large force of the construction amounted attogether to about a Camargo, nad been cut on by a large force of the construction amounted attogether to about a Camargo, nad been cut on the reduction amounted attogether to about a Camargo, nad been cut on the reduction amounted attogether to about a Camargo, nad been cut on the reduction amounted attogether to about a concerning newspapers seem particularly odious. The clause making it illegal to put letters directed to different persons in the same envelope, seems likely to be attended with all the trouble and vexation of the old law which prohibited the trans-

ward from Ireland to purchase heavily.

In consequence, since the upward move again commenced, there has been an advance on wheat of 4d. to 6d. per 70 pounds, and in flour of about 3s. 6d. per barrel. Oats and catmeal remain steady, but do not sell freely. Indian corn has of late given way 1s. to 2s. per 480 lbs., and beans 2s, to 3s. per quarter.

Geeuing to Alone on the 24th, having destroyed, in obedience to the endorsement on the same general order, all such provisions and supplies as he could not carry with him. He must, of consequence, have encountered the enemy in his route, as they had already, as we have seen above, occupied in force Marin, lying between him and Monterey.

Moreover, a train of 120 wagons, which left Camargo about the 16th or 17th, laden with promission of more than one piece of paper in single letters. Some one suggests that the Postmaster General issue proposals for clairvoyants to be employed in the various offices, to read the super-scriptions of letters without removing the wrap-pers! It is earnestly to be hoped that, before long, we shall be able to get a law which shall savor

and no franking! Yours, &c., G. F. B.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

We have not quite completed our arrangements for a foreign correspondence; but the next arrival, we trust, will bring us all we desire. We have on hand a highly interesting letter from Mr. G. W. in the attempt to make men afraid of punishment, Alexander, of London, which shall appear in our next, having been received too late for insertion in this number. The following letter is from a gentleman from whom we shall expect regular him, and all seem most anxious to become learned | contributions. We are under great obligations

> 10 GIBSON SQUARE London, March 3, 1847.
>
> To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: Within the last quarter of an hour a wish has been communicated to me that I should send you a contribution from London, respecting a variety of important topics which may be sup-posed to be likely to interest your readers. I re-gret that the lateness of the communication deyou, with the very spare Lenien fare I have to

Austria. The influence of the great names of those by whom the meeting was addressed cannot easily treaty of Vienna, has forfeited her claim to the payment (£120,000 per annum) which we had very foolishly agreed to pay to her Dutch creditors. dominance is unfavorable to the prosperity of any people. Some portions of the lecture were quite eloquent. I made notes of them, and append them. Speaking of the present system of political econspeaking of the present sys gate the law of the strongest, throughout the world. Dukes, marquesses, earls, are titles for which ne have a great homage on this side of the Atlantic, and it augurs favorably for the last remnant of Polish nationality, that those who wear these badges of honor are not afraid to identify

themselves with oppressed humanity. I enclose you a copy of the latest engagement entered into with the chiefs of Cape Mount, west coast of Africa, on which I beg to express my hope that the chiefs will not be left very long to complain that legitimate commerce has not yet replac-

ed the horrid trade of other days. The attention of the Manchester manufacturers is just directed to India, as the source from which they hope to supply the deficiencies experienced in the cotton market. The war in India has maerially interfered with the power of the East India Company to supply one of the means of favor-ing the expectations to which I refer, by giving more liberal encouragement to the great railway more interal encouragement to the great railway undertakings of that country. Your slave proprietors may keep a sharp lookout, however; for the people of this country are determined that every means which they can employ for the purpose of discouraging their abominable craft shall be most vigorously amployed. be most vigorously employed.

Very great encouragement is now being given

to emigration from Ireland to "the beautiful land of the West," and you may be on the qui vive for the skin of their teeth" from the horrors of

Notwithstanding the great distress felt here on count of the state of Ireland, I am much gratified in being able to give you a satisfactory account of the state of our money market at the present moment. On this account your readers may place the most perfect reliance, coming as it does from

Money is by no means scarce here, and the rate of discounting moderate. The terms charged by the Bank of England on first-rate paper, having three months to run, is 4 per cent, and on bills not of that quality, 4½ per cont. and upwards. The rates charged by bill brokers varies from 4½ and may be regarded as a strong proof of the immense moneyed power which the country possesses. It is the general opinion, that the loan has been contracted on terms favorable to the Govern-

best wishes for the success of your undertaking, and the cause it is intended to promote.

nity to strike on our line of communication between Camargo and Monterey, and capture such I am, dear sir, yours, most truly, W. Owen.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The last Concord Patriot has returns of the vote for Governor from the whole State, except 11

	1847.			1846.		
	illiams.	Colby.	Berry.	Willims.	Colby.	Berr
Rockingham	4,288	3,502	1,316	3,721	2.972	1,659
Strafford	2,076	2,187	765	1,710	1.851	989
Belknap	2,046	1,116	534	1,708	774	758
Carroll	2,146	1,009	747	1,764	672	1,093
Merrimack	4,681	2,210	1,222	4,019	1,714	1,602
Hillsborough	5,164	3,932	1,143	4,645	3,402	1.374
Cheshire	2,400	2,760	547	2,160	2,488	510
Sullivan	2,012	1,405	587	1,900	1,262	670
Grafton	4,421	2,644	1,407	3,854	2,248	1,580
Coos	1,213	307	237	1,168	236	228
Total	30,447	21,072	8,505	26,649	17,619	10,458
Willian	ns ahea	d .870		Do. behir	id 1,42	8

The remaining places gave (last year) Williams

TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EU-

Her news is to the 4th inst., twenty-eight days later than any before received. An express, in anticipation of the overland mail, arrived in London on the 24th ult. The treaty

with the Sikhs, given in our last, was duly ratified between Dhullup Singh and the Governor General on Christmas day, and the two august personages just named were to meet at Lahore on New Year's day.

The Nawawa Amor Mahomet Sahan, the insti-

dered to be imprisoned in the stronghold fortress The affairs of the Mizams dominions are again relapsing into their former deplorable condition, and will continue to do so unless our residents are authorized to interfere more than heretofore. bringing information that Santa Anna sent a summons to Gen. Taylor, demanding his surrender.

and were offered, but only 20 were sold at 7½ d. to former place. He moreover states that Gen. Mar-10¾ d. Taken by speculators, 6,500 American, shall had gone to the pass of Los Muertos, with ble, 0! man, whosever thou art, crying aloud "Democracy! Democracy! Democracy! Democracy! Democracy! Democracy! Democracy! Democracy! and basting of thy speculators, 6,500 American, 50 Egyptian, and large quantities of an a view of fortifying it, and large quantities of amunition. Had been despatched from Monterey to have despised the words of wis sall quantities, except by physicians and apothodom, "Put not thy faith in promises!" and trusted quintered manner of the 3d Ohio regiment, under of the latter, being about in the proportion of one the sale of ardent spirits in the country of the latter, being about in the proportion of the ablest review of the latter, being about in the proportion of the latter, being about in the proportion of the latter, being about in the proportion of the ablest review of the ablest review of the latter three at Marin—it was greatly feared in this great question should fail to possess himself of a copy."

In which is a startling fact, but it is a fact, that the current literature of England and France is doing the continuation of the sale of ardent spirits in the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the pro

more to circulate sound democratic principles in the United States than our own public men and writers! The "People's Journal," published in London, The feeling of dissatisfaction at the new Post

The feeling of dissatisfa

At our last market the prices paying were, for general runs of American wheat, 11s. to 12s. per 70 lbs.; for American flour, sweet, 29s. to 42s., and sour 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. per barrel.

Moreover, a train of 120 wagons, which left Camargo about the 16th or 17th, laden with provisions, clothing, &c., is said to have been attacked on the 24th, at or near Ramos, lying between cloth or 15th, laden with provisions, clothing, &c., is said to have been attacked on the 24th, at or near Ramos, lying between clother with provisions, clothing, &c., is said to have been attacked. So the National Whig, to each subscriber.

March 25th 12sth 70 lbs.; for American flour, sweet, 29s. to 42s., and sour 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. per barrel. Indian corn, white, 69s. to 70s., and yellow, 72s. ed. This intelligence was brought in by an American or Mexican mule-driver, who was with the quarter. Irish oats, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. per 45 lbs.

For the National Era. LAYS OF REFORM .- No. 3.

BY DR. J. E. SNODGRASS. "Why stand ye here all the day idle!" Hear ye not still those searching words?
Ye who so idly stand!
Say not "no man hath hired us"
To till the Master's land!

Enter with self-devoting will, And purpose firm and strong; The earnest worker ne'er shall want for compensation long.

Should e'en the eleventh hour arrive Before your work's begun, The Master will as freely pay, As if ye more had done.

Now, as in days of old, believe, 'Tis not by hours alone The recompense shall measure Nor yet by progress shown. ase shall measured be.

No! not by such a slavish rule, In the vineyard of Reform, Are workmen judged and recompe In sunshine or in storm. The spirit, rather, which we show, Shall measure be of pay— The heart must beat in unison

With all the hands essay! Ho! then, ye idlers! dream no more Behold the vineyard wide, And enter willingly at once, E'en at life's even tide!

BALTIMORE, 1847.

BETRAYERS OF FREEDOM. The following is a complete list of Senators and Representatives from the free States who voted against the proviso intended to prevent the fur-

ther extension of human slavery. They shall have SENATORS.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New York.

Edward A. Hannegan, of Indiana. JESSE D. BRIGHT, SIDNEY BREESE, of Illinois. Lewis Cass, of Michigan.

REPRESENTATIVES. New York. Stephen Strong. W. W. Woodworth, Joseph Russell.-Pennsylvania. James Thompson, Richard Brodhead, James Black, Jacob Erdman Henry D. Foster. Charles J. Ingersoll, Moses McClean. New Jersey.
Joseph Edsall.

John Morris, Isaac Parish, William Sawyer, Henry St. John. Wm. W. Wick. Robert D. Owen. Thomas J. Henley. Illinois. Orlando B. Ficklin Stephen A. Douglass. Robert Smith, A. McClernand.

Ohio.

Frs. A. Cunningham,

John S. Chipman. Shepherd Leffler. From the New Orleans Picayune, March 14.

FROM THE ARMY.

The latest authentic accounts from Gen. Taylor-The summons of Santa Anna, and reply of Gen. Tay-lor—Latest despatches from Monterey—Fortifica-tion of Los Muertos—Abandonment of Cerralvo— Occupation of Marin, Mier, &c., by the Mexicans— Contradiction of McCulloch's capture, &c.

The United States schooner Arispe arrived in port yesterday afternoon, from the mouth of the can rumors. Rio Grande, having sailed thence on the 6th inst. Dr. Jarvis, of the United States army, came passenger on her. He is the bearer of despatches from Col. Curtis, in command at Camargo, to the overnment at Washington.

Dr. Jarvis left Camargo on the 2d instant.

Taylor for several days. The rumors which prevailed were brought through by Mexicans, and were of the most contradictory character. To enable us to distinguish what is known to be true from what is merely rumored, and thus to correct as far as possible the exaggerated reports in circulation, Dr. Jarvis has, at our request, furnished us with the following memoranda of events during the month of February, of which he was person-

MEMORANDA OF DR. JARVIS. Left Monterey on morning of the 3d of February for Matamoros. At that time no apprehension or expectation of the approach of Santa Anna towards Saltillo was entertained, either by us or the Mexicans, so far as we could learn from the latter. A large force of cavalry was known, how-ever, to be in front of Gen. Taylor, which, of course, was made known by their capture of the detachment of Arkansas and Kentucky cavalry advanced beyond San Incarnacion. The force of cavalry on this side of the Sierra Madre, under command of Gen. Urrea, estimated at from six to eight thousand, was said to be at Victoria, and part as far towards Monterey as Mount Morales, when I left the former place. They were, in fact, Had I received longer notice, I should have prepared for this mail a variety of information de omnibus relus et quilusdam aliis; but I have been able to do no more to-day than to show my readiative to the property of the towards Monte by as Mount Morales, when I left the former place. They were, in fact, in Victoria at the time our troops marched to that place in January last, and returned to Tula as an advance brigade, under Gen. Quitman, entered the towards Monte by as Mount Morales, when I left the former place. They were, in fact, in Victoria at the time our troops marched to that place in January last, and returned to Tula as an advance brigade, under Gen. Quitman, entered ness to serve the National Era, with whose sacred object I most deeply sympathize. I must write you by the next packet, and conclude with the tween Camargo and Monterey, and capture such trains as should happen to be on the road at the time. Gen. Taylor must have apprehended some intentions of this kind, for, on my arrival at Matamoros, I found them fortifying the plaza of that place, in consequence of orders just received from Gen. Taylor to guard against the sudden attack

of the whole or part of this force.

I left Camargo on the morning of the 26th of February, to return to Monterey, in company with a train of 70 wagons, laden with supplies, and escorted by a company of Kentucky cavalry, under command of Capt. T. F. Marshall, and a detachment of twenty men belonging to the 2d dragoons. We had not proceeded five miles, when an order arrived for our return, in consequence of in-structions just received by express, which passed us on the road, directed to the quartermaster at Ca-margo, from the quartermaster at Monterey, which were received from Col. Whiting, assistant quartermaster general at the headquarters of Gen. Taylor, directing, for the future, that all trains The remaining places gave (last year) Williams 353, all others 76. The same vote now would give Williams 1,147 majority in the State.

be stopped, as certain information had been received that a large force of the enemy's cavalry, say four or five thousand, was in or near China, and that Cadareyta was already occupied by them. These last particulars are contained in a hasty ROPE.

The steamship Hibernia reached her pier at East Boston at about half past six o'clock on Saturday evening.

Her news is to the 4th inst twenty cickt down. time of my leaving Camargo, March 2d. This order is doubtless the despatch of Gen. Taylor, calling for reinforcements, alluded to by Capt. Montgomery in his note, as mentioned to him by Col. Whiting.
On the morning of the 27th another express

On the morning of the 27th another express arrived at Camargo, from the quartermaster at Monterey, stating, in a note, that he had sent one off the day before, but apprehended that he may have been cut off; and as he understood from Col. gator of the late disturbance in the province of Bhotal, together with the two sons engaged with from Gen. Taylor, calling for reinforcements, he him in insurrectionary movements, have been or- had sent another to advise of this fact. About two o'clock the same day another express

rrived, with a note from the same officer, dated Monterey, eleven o'clock A. M., February 23d, saying an express had just arrived from Saltillo. pieces. The note concludes: "The express, which eft after dark last night, says that Taylor was giving the Mexicans hell."

This may be considered the last official commu-

ication received, all the subsequent information being derived from the Mexicans. I might here remark, that a note was received from the post-MARKETS.

Cotton.—There has been some revival in the demand from the trade, with a considerable inquiry from exporters and on speculation, and the prices generally have been slightly in favor of had fallen back from Agua Nueva to Saltillo,

ss. to lus, per quarter, and above a rel. It might be that this decline, under the actual position of supply and demand, was too rapid, or commenced too early, or that the nature of the discussions in Parliament renewed the confidence of holders and warned the fears of buyers. To-wards the middle of the last month, renewed confidence was observable, and buyers again came forward from Ireland to purchase heavily.

In consequence, since the upward move again commenced, there has been an advance on wheat a commenced too early, or that the nature of the discussions in Parliament renewed the confidence of holders and warned the fears of buyers. To-wards the middle of the last month, renewed confidence was observable, and buyers again came forward from Ireland to purchase heavily.

In consequence, since the upward move again commenced, there has been an advance on wheat a commenced too early, or that the nature of the discussions in Parliament renewed the confidence of the whole country, and will expose, without fear or favor, the corruptions of the Whigs to be adverse to the interest of the whole country, was of the Administration which shall be deemed by the Whigs to be adverse to the interest of the whole country, was of the Administration which shall be deemed by the urse of the Administration which shall be deemed by the Units of the whole country, and will expose, without fear or favor, the corruptions of the party in power.

The National Whig will also be a family newspaper, and will expose, without fear or favor, the corruptions of the work of forming a junction with Col. Morgan, and then proceeding to Monterey. Col. Morgan, and then proceeding the power.

The National Whig will also be a family newspaper, and will expose, without fear or favor, the corruptions of the week, at twery assanchie point and the morn ing of the same day it was occupied by the enemy.

The National Whig will also be a family newspaper, and will expose, without fear or favor, the corruptions of the Marin the morn ing of the same day i

to march a division to his relief.

In addition to the above, which reduces to some order and certainty our information from the Rio Grande, we learn further from Dr. Jarvis, that a bearer of despatches had left Camargo for Tampico, and sailed from the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 6th instant, on the McKim. If the information of the Rio Grande on the first and t mation we give in another column, from Tampico. be entirely authentic, the messenger would not reach his destination till the departure of all the troops which can be spared from that point. It would seem, however, that from Tampico, by the way of Victoria, Gen. Taylor must look for his reinforcements.

The Mexican citizens in the valley of the Rio Grande are abandoning their homes in crowds. Matamoros and Camargo are stripped of their native inhabitants. They dread the approach of their own army more than the presence of ours.

No fears are expressed for the safety of Camargo, where we have a vast amount of stores. There

are 1,500 fighting men in the place, including all classes. They are well armed, and the place so strongly fortified, that it will not probably be at-We are most happy to say that the reported capture of McCulloch and his command is ununded. If harm has occurred to him, it must

have been somewhere beyond Monterey.

We have an abundant supply of reported incidents by this arrival, many of which are interesting, and would be important were they authentic; but enough is known with certainty of the position of affairs on the Rio Grande and at Saltill to excite alarm, without aggravating it by Mexi-

From the New Orleans Commercial Times, March 15. STILL LATER FROM BRAZOS.

There had been nothing received there from Gen. late last evening, throws more light on the still Taylor for several days. The rumors which pre-

GENTLEMEN: This place, during the past few days, having been the scene of unusual excitement. caused by the disastrous news from Monterey re-specting the perilous position of General Taylor and his division of the army at Saltillo, I will endeavor to give a short summary of the best information obtained from Camargo. It appears positively certain that General Taylor was attacked in his position at Agua Nueva, on the 22d February, by a force variously estimated at from 15,000 to 23,000, commanded by General Santa Anna in person, and that, being unable to maintain his position, had returned to Saltillo, covering his wagon train—not, however, without several conflicts with the enemy, in which he repulsed them with severe loss on their part. The last express from Capt. Montgomery, assistant quartermaster at Monterey, to Capt. G. H. Crossman, assistant quartermaster at Camargo, left the former place on the 23d, being the last communication received from Monterey. From that period, all communication has been cut off by the enemy's villages between there and Camargo. The last official news from Camargo represents that Col. Morgan, 2d Ohio regiment, left Cerralvo for Monterey on the 24th, after destroying all the stores and public property which he could not carry with Rumors have since reached here, that he had fallen in an engagement with the enemy, near Marin, and his command cut to peices; of this, however, there is no certain intelligence. The steamer Rough and Ready arrived at the mouth of the river on the instant, from Camargo, and the captain of which reports as follows, viz: that

the captain of which reports as follows, viz: that they expected an attack on that place every hour, and that when he was wooding at Reynosa, distinctly heard a cannonading from that direction.

P. S. Twelve o'clock.—Express arrived from Captain Ogden, assistant quartermaster at the mouth of the river. From the last information obtained, the force advancing against these depots consists of about 1,800 men, with four pieces of artillery—two 6's and two 4's. We have here artillery—two 6's and two 4's. We have here about 1,200 men, with seven pieces of artillery, three of which are being despatched to Captain Ogden, by Major Thomas, for the defence of that depot. Two companies of the North Carolina regiment arrived, and were landed last night.

There is no question but we shall be enabled to beat the enemy back from these two depots, unless he comes stronger in artillery.
P. S. Dates from Camargo to the 4th received no attack had been made on that place up to the 4th instant. No communication had been had with General Taylor since the 22d February. It is reported that he succeeded in reaching Monterey with a heavy loss, and the loss of six pieces of artillery. Nothing official, however, is known—

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 23, 2 P. M.

Baltimors, March 23, 2 P. M.

Flour.—There was an active demand for flour during yesterday morning, at advanced prices. Early in the day, a sale of 1,000 barrels Howard street brands was made at \$6, and during the afternoon about 4,000 barrels more were taken at the same price—an advance of 6 1-4 to 12 1-2 cents per barrel on the sales of Saturday, when 2,800 barrels sold at \$5.87 1-2 to \$5.93 3-4. The market to-day was firm. There were buyers freely at \$6, but holders are generally contending for \$6.12 1-2, and some asking \$6.25.

Grain.—An advance of 5 to 7 cents per bushel has taken place in wheat. We note a sale this morning of 7,000 bushels. Pennsylvania red and white, brought by the Tidewater canal, at 133 cents for red and 139 cents for white. Corn has also advanced an average of about 6 cents per bushel. Sales this morning of 2,000 bushels. Pennsylvania yellow at 87 cents; also, of Maryland white at 80 cents, and yellow at 85 a 86 cents. About 20,000 bushels in all have been taken. The receipts are fair. Oats, 45 a 45 cents; rye, 83 a 84 cents; clover seed, \$4 25 to \$4.62 1-2 per bushel.

Provisions.—Mess pork nominal at \$15.50 a \$16, and prime \$13 a \$13.75. Mess beef at \$12.50 a \$13, No. 1 at \$10.50 a \$11, and prime at \$8.50 a \$9. Sales of lurd are limited, at 91-2 cents for barrels and 10 cents for kergs.

Beef Catile.—There were 490 head of beeves offered at the scales on Monday, of which 140 were driven out of the market, and 350 head were sold. Sales were made at \$3 a \$4 per 100 pounds on the hoof, equal to \$6 a \$7.75 net, and averaging about \$3.50.

The New York Express of yesterday evening says: "The news from Europe has had a most favorable effect on our markets. Private letters give accounts of sales of both flour and corn, at higher rates than those given in the newspaper accounts. The stock of flour here is very small, but sales of Genesse have been made to-day at \$7.50, which is an advance of 25 cents.

TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.

I propose to print and publish, in the city of Washington, a new weekly Whig Journal, to be called the National Whig. The first number will be issued on the first Saturday in May, 1847. The price will be two dollars per annum, payable always in advance. It will be thirty inches long and forty-four inches wide, (the size of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier,) and will contain thirty-two columns of new reading matter every week.

Letters containing orders for the National Whig must be accompanied with the cash for the same, and must be addressed to "Charles W. Fenton, publisher of the National Whig, Washington City, D. C.," and must in all cases be sent unid

March 25.

"WILLIAM S. TYLER.

"A. M. COLTON.

REEE PRODUCE STORE, Wholesale and Retail, northwest corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, Philadeighia, (late Joel Fisher's.) The subscriber, having procured a new stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, in addition to that purchased of Joel Fisher, all of which may be relied on as the product of Free Labor, now offers them for sale at the above place. He respectfully invites the patronage of those who give a preference to such goods, and of his friends and the public generally. Being the wholesale and retail agent of the Free Produce Association, for the sale of the cotton goods manufactured by those associations, he will be prepared to furnish a greater variety of Dry Goods than has heretofore been offered at this establishment.

March 4.—Im GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

BIRNEY & BROTHER, Wholesale and Retail Druggiste, and Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Due Stuffs, corner of Lower Market and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, O. The above articles are of the best quality, and may be had at reasonable rates. Physicians and country merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. Cash paid for Gin seng, Beeswax, Flaxseed, &c.

D. BIRNEY.

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURNISHING DEPOTS; awarded the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather. Instructions given in the art.

er exhibited. Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.
Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut street; Boston, 75 Court and 56 Hanover streets; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore street; Washington, Pennsylvania avenue; Petersburg, Virginia, Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main street; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Pamis, 127 Vicille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church street.

Jan. 7.

TOOTH ACHE CURED IN ONE MINUTE, BY THE USE OF THE CLOVE ANODYNE.—This is an excellent article, and will cure the most violent tooth ache or pain in the gums in one minute. The Clove Anodyne is not unpleasant to the taste or injurious to the teeth, and will permanently cure any tooth to which it may be applied.

The following testimony, from one of our most distinguished practical Dentists, will be considered sufficient evidence of its merities.

NEW YORK, December 19, 1844.

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.:

Gentlemen: In the course of my practice I have extensively used, with much success, your Clove Anodyne, for the relief of the tooth ache; and, as I constantly recommend it to my patients, I deem it just to impart my satisfaction to you.

I am yours, very respectfully,

M. Levett, Dentist,

260 Broadway, corner of Warren street.

Grands and retail, by Henry Johnson, Druggist and Chemist, successor to A. B. Sands & Co.,

273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street.

G. F. THOMAS & CO.,

147 Main street, between Third and Fourth streets,
Jan. 7. Agents for Cincinnati.

C. States: Charles Foster, late Foreman of the Cincinnati Type Foundry, and the inventor and builder of the press called Foster's Power Press, now used by the Cincinnati Atlas, the Enquirer, Kendall & Barpard; also, the Frankfort Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journa, Cutler & Chambers in Mariner, Indiana, & Cales the Lawrence of the Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journa, Cutler & Chambers in Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journa, Cutler & Chambers in Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journa, Cutler & Chambers in Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journa, Cutler & Chambers in Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journa, Cutler & Chambers in Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journa, Cutler & Chambers in Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journa, Cutler & Chambers in Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journa, Cutler & Chambers in Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journa, Cutler & Chambers in Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journa, Cutler & Chambers in Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journa, Cutler & Chambers in Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journa, Cutler & Chambers in Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journa, Cutler & Chambers in Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journa, Cutler & Chambers in Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journa, Cutler & Chambers in Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journa, Cutler & Chambers in Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journa, Cutler & Chambers in Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journa, Cutle

first importance to be glacers are first importance to be glacers are fidence in its superior quality.

I should not have considered the above statement necessary, had it not been for the recent appearance of an invidious Circular, over the signature of B. A. Fahnestock, in which, together with various instituous epithets bestowed on my personal character, and that of W. F. Moeller, my worthy partner in business, my Vermifuge is denounced as a worthless preparation. This is his own sole ipse divit, in contradiction to the attestations of numerous physicians and chemists, who are competent judges of the article, and the experience of those who have used it. Therefore, regarding the disparaging statements of B. A. Fahnestock, the onus probundi rests with himself, and it will require an unexplored art to him to acquit himself of it.

With reference to my reputation, the following certificate

be given to any statement of his. Witness my hand, and the seal of the said county, this 3d of November, A. D. 1846. WILLIAM M. SMITH,

NANGY GREEN, New Lisbon, O.
E. F. HARMON, Kanawha, Va.
HANNAH HEPHNER, New Lisbon, O.
JOHN LANSLEY, McConnelisville, O.
JOHN N. KERR, Gallipolis, O.

A contract of the same time both services and the same time of the same time services and the same time of the same time services and the same time of the same time services and the same time to the same time services and the same time of the same time services and the same time of the same time services and the same time time services and the same time of the same time services and the same time time time services and the same time time services and the same time time servi the feet, on the head, around old scres, upon the short, upon any part of the body, whether diseases, severely. It has power to cause all external scres, humors, skin diseases, and poisonous wounds, to

The death of this distinguished philanthropist, the tidings of which reached us by the last British steamer, deserves more than a passing notice from the friends of the slave in this country. He was born at Earlham, near Norwich, England, in the year 1788, and was in the 59th year of his age at his death. Mr. Gurney was a member of the Society of Friends. He was a scholar of no mean accomplishments, a man possessing an unusual share of varied and practical knowledge, of great wealth, of dignified manners and commanding person, all of which were made to minister to an active benevolence in every department of Christian reform. His exertions in the cause of humanity took a wide range. The reformation of prison discipline—the modification and humanization of the criminal code—the diffusion of general education-the distribution of the Scriptures-the cause of universal peace—the promotion of temperance—the improvement of the poor laws—the abolition of the slave trade and of slavery-all found in him a steady, active, able, and munificent friend. He was the early advocate of West India emancipation, and shared in the counsels and labors of its first patrons, Clarkson, Wilberforce, Buxton, Brougham, McIntosh, Macaulay, Stephen, Suffield, Sturge, and their associates. As early as 1824, he caused a public meeting to be convened in the county of Norfolk, where he resided, over which the high sheriff presided, and on which oc-casion he delivered an able speech; and, in opposition to some of the nobility of the shire, procured a petition to be adopted, calling upon Parliament for "the immediate mitigation, and, with as little delay as possible, the final and entire abolition of British and colonial slavery." The same year he attended and addressed a general meeting of the friends of the cause in Freemason's Hall. London, at which Wilberforce, McIntosh, Broughham, Buxton, Denman, and Lushington, were his associates. Although, in the early part of his career, he advocated the doctrine of gradual eman-cipation, as did all the other friends of the cause, yet he was found among the first to adopt the grand principle, that "immediate and uncondi-tional abolition is the right of the slave and the duty of the master"—which ever after was the rallying cry of British Abolitionists. During the ing and eventful years from 1830 to 1834, which immediately preceded and resulted in the abolition of slavery, and the substitution therefor of the apprenticeship, Mr. Gurney was ever foremost, with tongue, pen, and purse, to carry forward the work. When the friends of the slave saw that the operation of the new system was cruelly oppressive to the negroes, and was but little better than slavery under a milder name, our de-ceased friend buckled on his armor again, and, joining the band led by Joseph Sturge, ground against it, and demanded its total demoliion. And, after a brief but severe struggle, he had the gratification of seeing complete freedom granted to the West India bondmen, on the 1st of August, 1844. The warm heart and inquiring mind of Mr. Gurney prompted him to visit the objects of his solicitude in their own sea-girt homes, and witness with his own eyes "the horrors of abolition." Accordingly, he spent the winter of 1839 in visiting the freedmen of the various West India islands. Returning to Europe, he took this country in his way, and spent the spring and summer months of 1840 in travelling through the United States, preaching to congregations in the cities and large towns, and holding private consultations with influential slaveholders and aboli tionists. It was during this tour that he published his little volume of "Familiar and Friendly Letters to Henry Clay, of Kentucky," describing the beneficial results which had followed emanci-pation in the West Indies, and urging the adoption of the same course in regard to American slavery. After his return to England, he travelled on the continent of Europe, visiting France, Holland, Denmark, and Sweeden, at various periods, and urging upon the sovereigns and leading statesmen of those countries the wisdom and duty

the prisoners. Mr. Gurney's last visit to the continent was, we believe, in 1844. The results of his labors are seen in the agitation of the abolition cause in nearly all the Governments of Europe which hold colonial slaves. But we have given a very imperfect sketch of the philanthropic labors of this excellent man; for, though he was a prominent actor in the cts, his hand was never with drawn from those other humane enterprises which enlisted his youthful energies. Every good cause, and especially every reform which tended to elevate and improve the depressed classes of his countrymen, found in him a constant advocate. Nor was he less distinguished for his private and home charities, than for his more public and imposing labors. He fed the hungry and clothed the naked at his own door. His princely wealth he distributed with a liberal hand in works of charity and mercy. His catholic spirit, and, though a Friend in doctrine, garb, and speech, his freedom from secturian bigotry, endeared him to Christians of all denominations. It is doubted whether he had an enemy in his native country. The remains of this beautiful specimen of the fine Christian gentleman were attended to their final resting place by the largest concourse of sympathizing and admiring friends which ever convened on any similar occasion in the county of Norfolk.-Emanci-

of abolishing their colonial slavery. In one of these visits, in 1842, we believe, he was accompa-

nied by his distinguished sister, Mrs. Fry; and, in addition to the anti-slavery purposes of their

tour, they spent much time in promoting the object which, during her remarkable life, was so near her heart—exploring the prisons of the old world,

and administering instruction and consolation to

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

Marshall was noted for extreme plainness of person and address, and a childlike simplicity of character. His carelessness of his personal attire, in early life particularly, is well known, and on one occasion, (as stated in the Literary Messenger,) while travelling, occasioned his being refused admittance into a public house. On the occasion which we are now to relate, it caused him the loss linen roundabout and shorts, with his hat under dulged in some little pleasantry with the landlord, and passed on. Mr. P., an elderly gentleman from the country, then present, who had a case coming on before the court of appeals, was referred by the country that the heat edgest of the Ring of Prussia is decidedly a plous man. Several of the Queens are true Christians, as I It matters not how the clause was understood by think, and among these is the Queen of France. She reads many religious books. As to talent, and among these is the Queen of the Court of appeals, was referred by the Ring of Prussia is decidedly a plous man. It is that the country the new plants are true Christians, as I It matters not how the clause was understood by some men, or by most men. The country the plants are true Christians, as I I is matters not how the clause was understood by some men, or by most men. The country the plants are true Christians, as I I is matters not how the clause was understood by some men, or by most men. The country the plants are true Christians, as I I is matters not how the clause was understood by some men, or by most men. The country that the plants are true Christians, as I is matters not how the clause was understood by some men, or by most men. The country the plants are true Christians, as I is matters not how the clause was understood by some men, or by most men. The country that the plants are true Christians, as I is matters not how the clause was understood by some men, or by most men. The country that the plants are true Christians, as I is matters not how the clause was understood by some men, or by many men, or by many men, or by many men, or by most men. The country that the plants are true Christians, as I is matters not how the clause was understood by the country that the clause was understood to the cla that he extremely regretted his error, but knew not how to remedy it. He had come into the city with one hundred dollars, as his lawyer's fee, which he had paid, and had but five left, which, if sociate with other young men. He regrets to this Mr. Marshall chose, he would cheerfully give him for assisting in the case. Marshall, pleased with the incident, accepted the offer; not, however, of Sweden graduated at college, and is a fine without passing a sly joke at the omnipotence of a powdered wig and black coat. Marshall was ac-

key. Marshall stepped up, and, ascertaining of him where he lived, replied, "That is my way, and I will take it for you." When arrived at his dwelling, the young man inquired, "What shall I pay you?" "O, nothing," was the rejoinder, "you are velocitied in the state of the state are welcome; it was on my way, and no trouble." did, and has remained there ever since. Who is that polite old gentleman who brought "Who is that polite old gentleman who brought home my turkey for me?" inquired the other of a bystander, as Marshall steeped away. "Thut" of he author of several books. He gave me a copy bystander, as Marshall steeped away. "Thut" of his work or Price Distribution. bystander, as Marshall stepped away. "That," replied he, "is John Marshall, Chief Justice of The young man, astounded. exclaimed, "Why did he bring home my turkey?" "To give you a severe reprimand, and teach you to attend to your own business," was the answer.

"The manners of these Princes are polished, easy,

COLONEL JONATHAN P. MILLER.

tained for the deceased by this entire community.

Col. Miller was a native of Randolph, in this State, and fitted for college at the academy in that town. Before entering, however, he obeyed the call of his country, and enlisted into the army, where, if we mistake not, he spent two years, and there is great affection. a portion of the time in active service. He was a member of Burlington college at the time of its destruction by fire, in 1824. In the July following, he embarked from Boston for Greece, and. when arrived there, entered the Grecian service; was engaged in several battles, and suffered many privations, in common with the ill-fated Greeks. He returned in November, 1826, after an absence

of over two years, and, during the winter, was oc-cupied, in this and other States, in lecturing upon the condition of Greece, and soliciting contribu-tions to its aid. In February, 1827, and while thus engaged, he received a letter from the execu-tive committee for the relief of the Greeks, of New York city, inviting him to undertake the agency of distributing a cargo of provisions and clothing, made up by contribution, to the destitute men, women, and children, and non-combatants of Greece. He sailed from New York in March, , and discharged the arduous duty assigned him to the satisfaction of the committee. He returned in May, 1827, and the journal kept by him was published by the Harpers, entitled "The Condition of Greece in 1827-28." On his return to this country, he brought with him two orphan brothers, who are now educated and well settled

in this country. After his return from Greece, Col. Miller entered upon the practice of the law in this village, which he pursued for several years. He was elected for one or more years to the State Legislature, and, whilst there, if we mistake not, broke ground in favor of those measures for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, and the prohibition of the inter-State slave trade, which have in late years received the unanimous sanction of our Legislature, and also been adopted by most of the free States.

From the first inception of the anti-slavery movement in this country, Col. Miller espoused the cause of the crushed slave of America with the same generous sympathy and devotion that had previously marked his labors in behalf of the suffering Greeks. In 1840, he visited London, and took an active part in the World's Anti-Slavery Convention. His unremitting labors in the Lib erty cause for the last ten years—his great sacrifices of money, time, personal feelings, and public reputation - the best possible evidences of his hearty and conscientious devotion to the causehave particularly endeared him to the hearts of his co-laborers who have learned, by sad experience, to place a high estimate upon the few who boldly open their mouths for the dumb, and plead

the cause of the poor and needy.

As a citizen, Col. Miller was generally beloved.
Generous, kind to the sick, charitable to the poor of every nation and color, his loss will be deeply felt, and his memory will be held in grateful remembrance by multitudes who have received aid at his liberal hand. Of a warm, ardent, impulsive temperament—and which had been heightened for the last few years by severe physical disability—Col. Miller was not without the proneness to those momentary faults and excesses which are consequent, more or less, upon such a nature as his; but no man could be more alive to them than himself, or more forward to acknowledge and make every amend that the heart of man could desire. And that the few personal opponents—we will not say enemies—that Col. Miller had while living, were so for opinion's sake, rather than for any radical defect of the heart, is abundantly shown by the fact that a deep feeling of grief and bereavement pervades the entire community.

"Peace be with thee, O our brother, In the spirit-land; Vainly look we for another, In thy place to stand." Vermont Freeman.

For the National Era. THE GERM OF LIBERTY.

BY D. W. BELISLE. On Plymouth's bleak and sterile rock

On Plymouth's bleak and sterile rock.
A band of Pilgrims stood,
Unsheltered from the tempest shock.
Which shook the gloomy wood.
And while the cold, ingenial air.
Hung on each rock and tree.
A frosty fringe, they planted there.
The germ of Lieberty.

The Indian from his covert gazed,
His bow and hatchet fell;
Awe filled his heart—he stood amazed,
As with a magic spell.
He saw that bold and fearless band,
Whose hearts beat high and free,
Resolve to make his native land
THE HOME OF LIBERTY.

The dusky vistas of the wood Were closed in darker night; Still, there the Pilgrim Fathers stood— A wilderness in sight;
And yet, as Memory backward traced
Its flight across the sea,
Before their God they knelt around
The shrine of Liberty.

The bloody stains of War, since then,
Columbia's soil have wet;
But o'er her sunny hills and streams
That Tree is waving yet.
Would that its boughs might wider spread,
Until its branches twined
A massive forbress round the world,
Protecting all mankind.

The slave would then throw off his chains,
War's burning curse would cease,
Afar the prison gates would fly,
And men would live in peace.
That stately Tree, now green and fair,
Would lift its lofty head
Up to the clouds, and back to earth
Its heavenly blessings shed.

Honesdale, Pa., March 13, 1847.

For the National Era. EARTH'S ASYLUM.

No costly fabric rears, Earth for the weary one, Through life the heir of tears, When tears and life are done.

Her mantle green she throws. I hear thee breathe a prayer,

Better and sweet far more,

Thou of the downcast eye:
"Earth, take thy dust I wear;
Heaven beckens me on high. To thee grave's herald wears No livery of gloom Through life, thou heir of tears, When tears and life are done.

H. COLTON M.

speaks well of these high dignitaries:

THE CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE. The crowned heads of Europe are thus sketched

church, and one a Mahomedan. Those belonging of a generous fee. Marshall, when just rising on to the Greek church are the Emperor of Russia and the professional ladder, was one morning strolling the King of Greece. Four of them are men of through the streets of Richmond, attired in a plain | irreproachable character. Many of them are as | poses? respectable as our public men whom we delight to his arm, from which he was eating cherries, when hor. The Queens are all of spotless character, he stopped on the porch of the Eagle hotel, in-The King of Prussia is decidedly a pious man.

landlord to Marshall, as the best advocate for him Louis Philippe, King of the French, the King to employ; but the careless, languid air of the of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, are admityoung lawyer had so prejudiced Mr. P. that he re- | ted to rank first; and Louis Philippe stands prefused to engage him. On entering court, Mr. P. eminently above them all. He was educated at a was a second time referred to him by the clerk of French college, spent many years in foreign lands, eminently above them all. He was educated at a the court, and a second time he declined. At this moment entered Mr. V., a venerable looking legal gentleman, in a powdered wig and black coat, whose moment entered Mr. V., a venerable looking legal ralleyrand said he had no idea of his vast acgentleman, in a powdered wig and black coat, whose quirements before he was his minister, after he believed a coat, whose distributions of the states now gentleman and black coat, whose quirements before he was his minister, after he believed and the states are provided by the dignified appearance produced such an impression upon Mr. P., that he at once engaged him. In the first case which came on, Marshall and Mr. V. both addressed the court. The vast inferiority of his advector was so apparent that at the class of the court, which he calls hice. This he had learned from the English cockneys, when he lived in English cockneys, which the class of the probabilities of the court. The vast inferiority of his advector was so apparent that at the class of the court. The vast inferiority of this advector was so apparent that at the class of the court. The vast inferiority of the class of the court. The vast inferiority of the class of the court is the class of the court. The vast inferiority of the class of the court is the class of the court is the class of the court. The vast inferiority of the class of the court is the class of the class of the court is the class o his advocate was so apparent, that, at the close of the case, Mr. P. introduced himself to young Marshall, frankly stated the prejudice which had causand. He had no minister who was his equal.

One is, to inhibit the importation of certain persons, (slaves they say;) the other is to forbid the ed him, in opposition to advice, to employ Mr. V.; so well as the King of the French. He is a selfmade man. He was not allowed to get his educa-He had come into the city | tion at the German universities, as he desired, as it was thought degrading to the King's son to as-

The Emperor of Russia is not inferior in talent; ustomed to go to market, and frequently unat-ended. Nothing was more usual than to see him of 27 or 28 years; his brother, the lawful heir to the returning at sunrise, with poultry in one hand and throne, having abdicated in his favor. He had no time to read. Being a great monarch, his duties seventh, "To regulate commerce with foreign naon one of these occasions, a would-be fashionable young man, from the North, who had recently removed to Richmond, was swearing violently

time to read. Being a great monarch. His duties of one of these occasions, a would-be fashionable young man, from the North, who had recently removed to Richmond, was swearing violently

When Nicholas came to the throne, in less than to refer to slaves.

When Nicholas came to the throne, in less than to refer to slaves.

O. ... N. Y., February 11, 1847. ecause he could hire no one to take home his tur- three days he came to see him, unasked. Nicholas

of his work on Prison Discipline, just published.

The King of Holland is not so popular—is an older man, about 54. He was distinguished at the battle of Waterloo, and badly wounded. The

and simple. Such are the characters of the nobles Last week, in our absence, the death of this distinguished and lamented fellow-citizen was announced; but we are unwilling to let the event along with our distinguished men, who sometimes of Europe, whom I have seen. It is easy to conpass without some further expression of the esteem which we have good reason to believe was enter-Queens, dress in the same plain way as other wellbred people. In public, they of course appear in splendor. The Queens wear, on ordinary occasions, very little jewelry. In the family of the Emperor of Russia and the King of the French,

> VARIETY AT SEA .- A traveller, less diffuse than travel-writers in general, sums up his passage from England to America in the following lines:

Two things break the monotony
Of an Atlantic trip;
Sometimes, alas! we "ship a sea,"
And sometimes "see a ship."

THE PERIODICAL PRESS.

The Jamestown (Chautauque) Journal publishes lecture, delivered as one of an academic course, y D. Sherman, Esq., which gives an interesting istory of the Periodical Press, derived from ausources, and exceedingly well presented: The first newspaper was issued (in manuscript). Venice, in 1583, and was called the "Gazette." The first printed newspaper was published in England, in 1588, called "The English Mercury,

aprinted by Her Majesty's Printer." This paper was not regularly published.

The first periodical newspaper was published at Frankfort, Germany, in 1612. In 1624, the "Public Intelligencer and London

Gazette" was established. Soon afterward, various papers "had their entrances and exits" in London, among which were, "The Scots Dove," "The Parliament Kite," "The Secret Owl," &c. "The Spectator" was the first purely literary urnal. It appeared in 1711. This publication,

s it is known owes its immortality to Addison. The Tattler," conducted by Sir Richard Steele, though published a short time previous, was not exclusively literary.

The first French newspaper was published at

Paris, in 1631, by Ronandot, a physician. The first "Literary Journal and Review" ever published was "The Journal des Savans," commenced in 1665, in France.

There are now published in France 750 jour-

nals, of which, 310 are political. The first American paper was the "Boston News Letter," which appeared on the 24th of April, 1719. "The Boston Gazette" was started

The third American newspaper was the "American Weekly Mercury," which appeared in Philaelphia on the 22d of December, 1719. The fourth American newspaper was the "New England Courant," established at Boston, August 7, 1721, by James Franklin, elder brother to him who rendered the name so illustrious.

For the National Era. THE CONSTITUTION AND SLAVERY.

In attempting to ascertain the true import of the onstitution of the United States, and of the laws nacted under it, no arbitrary, unusual, or illegiti-nate rules of construction should be adopted. I appose, then, that—
First. The language must be taken in its plain,

ordinary, and obvious sense.

Second. Each clause must be taken to be in harony with all other clauses; or, the whole instru-

ment must be consistent with itself. Third. The meaning of the instrument must be determined by its language; and historical or other evidence must be admitted only where the language is ambiguous or fairly susceptible of differnt constructions.

Fourth. That such a construction must prevail as agrees with the declared and admitted purposes of the instrument. Fifth. That an immoral construction must not

be allowed, unless the language is so explicit as absolutely to forbid any other. These rules are few, but they are sufficient for the purposes of freedom. Are they arbitrary, ille-

gitimate, or in any way improper? There are certain parts of the Constitution which are claimed as favorable to slavery. I propose to examine them very briefly, and afterward to notice other portions of the same instrument,

which are believed to be wholly irreconcilable with the existence of the system. The first provision which claims our attention, is that forbidding Congress to inhibit the importa-

tion or migration of certain persons for twenty years. It is now obsolete, having fulfilled its purpose, and ceased by its own limitation. While it was in force, it was construed to include slaves among the "persons" whose introduction into the country Congress was forbidden to prohibit. Let the clause be taken by itself, isolated from the rest of the instrument, and such a construction might have been admissible, in its application to those States, if any there were, which had statutory nactments authorizing or regulating the importation of slaves from other countries. Considered, however, in connection with the Bill of Rights, imbodied in the Constitution, and with the spirit of liberty with which the instrument is alive, and the inconsistency of such an understanding is apparent. Admit, for the sake of the argument, that slaves were intended, the clause contains, at most but a negative provision. It afforded no guaranty or sanction of the system of slavery. It only for-bids Congress to exercise its anti-slavery powers, in a certain single direction, for a brief period. required no action of Congress in support of sla-Strictly construed, as such immoral enactments should always be, it could be applied only to those States, then existing, which should therefter by statute determine to tion of slaves. Was there such a State? I cannot resist the impression that the slaveholders' the momentous desideratum—a feasible plan for claim of a pro-slavery construction of this clause evangelizing Africa. was, like so many of their other claims, a little too easily acquiesced in. That any of those claims were allowed at all, was owing doubtless to the general opinion which prevailed among the people of all the States, that slavery was to be short lived; that the natural and inevitable operation of the principles of liberty, on which our fathers had planted themselves, which they had sworn to sustain, which they had incorporated into the Consti-tution, would silently and quietly work out the strong for the "Wilmot proviso," was pacing up removal of the system. Their care was to provide for an element of society, so unnatural to a free people, no support, no defence, no countenance or sanction, in the Constitution; believing that the system would disappear by degrees, without convulsion or popular excitement, under the influence of republican institutions. The slave trade was no less wicked or despicable, no less abhorred, either at the North or South, in 1788 than in 1808. In the latter year, Congress, by solemn law declared it the most atrocious of crimes; and yet we Let us look at it. The facts are not yet all known are called upon to believe that, in the former year, not only the Constitutional Convention, with the not only the Constitutional Convention, with the "Father of his Country" at its head, but the whole two or three sons in the naval school at Annapolis; ulously providing for its protection and defence? Can this be so? If the framers had intended to Eight of the twenty monarchs are Protestants, can this be so? If the framers had intended to nine are Roman Catholics, two are of the Greek include the slave trade, could they not have said so? Is such a construction of the clause consist-ent with other parts of the instrument; or is it at while meritorious heroes of Palo Alto and Monteposes? Or is the language of the clause so clear and certain that an innocent meaning cannot be of a high office in Oregon, but the Oregon bill attached to it, and therefore we are forced to convict our fathers as accessories before the fact, as instigators of crime the most loathsome and cruel?

understood such language in such an instrument?

Can there be a doubt on this question?

There is one view of this clause which should

There is one view of this clause which should lead the slaveholders to be very cautious about in-&c. Here is a restriction of the power of Congress to do certain things for twenty years, which "migration"—not em-igration or im-migration, but the migration—the passing to and fro in the land, from one State to another, of the same description of persons. Congress, then, after the lapse of twenty years, had the power and the right to prothe clause in question does not confer upon Congress the power to do either the one or the other. It only restricts for a brief period the exercise of to refer to slaves.

O, N. Y., February 11, 1847.

For the National Era.

THE WEST INDIES. of the 4th instant, in relation to missions from the island of Jamaica (W. I.) to Africa, which must be speaketh."—Cincinnati Morning Herald.

The death of Richard E Little island of Jamaica (W. I.) to Africa, which must be secret the astonishment and secret is a speaketh. excite the astonishment and regret of all who

"The experiment of carrying out colored people from Jamaica, as teachers and helpers in Africa, has, it is said, signally failed, both in the the curiosity to watch him. He was directing case of the Baptists and in that of the Presbyte-The truth is, that, after the salvation of the people, the great object and value of an American mission there is to work out the experiment possibly do with such an array of delicacies? of freedom on New England principles.

It is not easy to define the meaning of the last sentence, in its application to an English colony. "The object and value" of an American mission is the same in Jamaica as in India—the inculcation place may not be so inviting as you imagine." of Christianity, from which naturally flow "New England" thrift, utility, economy, and temperance. and being on such terms as allowed him the privi-But, in addition to this, Jamaica affords a field in which acclimated Christian instrumentalities may distance, L'Hommedieu turns into a dark lane in the prepared, attached by the affinities of color and the suburbs of the city, and, groping his way along consanguinity to their father-land, who may penetrate its jungles, thread its rivers, and brave its he enters, closely followed by his companion. malaria, unsmitten of the sun by day, or the pesti-

With terrible emphasis has Africa become a land of the shadow of death. Nothing that has better; indeed, I feel so."

been done for her has prospered. The missionary touches her soil to find a grave. Her death-fraught air has hitherto mocked the efforts and plasted the hopes of Christendom. If experience eaches any thing, the white man cannot evange-ize Africa. The extreme north, and the south, with here and there elevated points in the centre, may be held by him; but the thronging millions are as really beyond his reach as the dwellers in the spirit land. In the success of the West Indian missions there is hope for Africa. Four years had not elapsed, ere free Jamaica offered her first

fruits upon this altar. The emancipation took place in 1838. In 1842, the Rev. Mr. Riis, of the Ashantee mission, with Rev. Messrs. Widman and Thompson, of Basle University, all Moravians, and the last a thoroughly ducated recaptured African, sailed from Jamaica with a colony consisting of some twenty-five persons, artisans and laborers, with their families, selected from a much larger number of volunteers from the churches of the Moravian mission. They stablished themselves upon an elevated spot in th kingdom of Ashantee. A general confidence was reposed in the experience and ability of the brethren who had charge of the colony, and much soli-

citude was felt for its prosperity.

The civilization of the colonists was of an inferior character, yet it was immeasurably superior to that of Africa. I think, without exception, they belonged to the emancipated classes, and were babes in knowledge, as in freedom. They identified themselves with the mission, and expected to labor for it, each in his appropriate sphere, "hewers of wood and drawers of water." The did not go out as "teachers and helpers" in any any sense in which that phrase has heretofor-been used; yet such they would be in a very important sense, not only by the labor of their hands, but by constituting a nucleus, around which the Africans might build their huts, with the confidence of protection and the hope of improvement and by affording to them living illustrations of the meaning and power of the Gospel, in its application to the relations and duties of life. The remarks of "Clarkson" do not apply to this mission. except by inference, though it preceded those which

The next mission colony in Africa was estabshed by the Jamaica Baptist mission. Two of its most efficient and devoted members, the Rev. John Clark and Dr. Prince, having first visited Africa, and selected a location, gathered a colony about as large as the Moravian band in Ashantee from the best materials which the Baptist churches in the island could afford. They established themselves on Fernando Po, in the year 1844: but, being driven from that island by the Roman Catholic and slave-trade influences, they located themselves on the main land, in the Bight of Benin. One year ago, this mission was not regarded as a failure by the Baptist missionaries in Jamai-ca, nor by the Missionary Society in London. And it cannot now be regarded as such, if we may judge from the interesting report of an anti-sla-very missionary meeting recently held by it, which may be found at large in the London Anti-slavery Reporter, and in the 4th No. of the American Missionary, New York.

The Jamaica Mission Presbytery is now fitting

out a colony for Africa, similar to those of the Moravian and Baptist missions. It will be under the direction of the Rev. Messrs. Waddell, Jameson, and Anderson, with several experienced cate-chists, all members of the Jamaica mission, and will probably be in all respects a larger and better appointed body of Christians than either of those hich have preceded it. My latest dates from Jamaica are January 12, 1847. At that time, this colony expected to embark at an early day for Africa, in the missionary ship Warree, which has been placed at the disposal of the colony for a time, by a wealthy citizen of Liverpool. This mission, which has not yet weighed anchor for the field of its future labors, is reported by "Clark-

son" to have "signally failed!"

These efforts in behalf of Africa are conducted under the auspices of missionary societies in Scotland, England, and Germany, who to a great extent meet the pecuniary responsibilities; and they are regarded with the deepest interest and prayerfulness in England and in Jamaica. I rejoice in them. I think they are in the right direction, and worthy of all praise. Experience will teach wisdom in their management, and freedom and schools will raise up better agents than the first years o emancipation can supply. It could hardly be hoped that persons would be found, in the classes from which these first colonists have been selected who would fully appreciate the responsibilities they assumed, and who would prove to be wise, judicious, and faithful, in the discharge of them. This may not have been the case, and yet they may have done what they could. At least, Christian sympathy and prayer in their behalf should not be forestalled, nor should hearsay reports be published that they have "signally failed," whilst the wisdom of Christendom is so utterly bafiled by

Very respectfully, yours, C. S. R. PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1847.

> HOW IT WAS DONE. Correspondence of the Tribune.

Washington, March, 1847. against six regiments, but the ten were too many for us;" meaning, of course, that Executive pat ronage had bought up members to vote for power

against their consciences.

I was thinking of this when my eye fell upon your framed list of the "Betrayers of Freedom." but part of the cloven foot protrudes.

by a recent letter writer from the old world, who people of the thirteen States, were carefully and sed-one of them was sent out in one of the public ships, at a very early age, within two or three days of the rejection of the "Wilmot proviso." Senator Cass (Michigan) had a son appointed a major of dragoons under the ten regiment bill,

all compatible with its declared objects and pur-noses? Or is the language of the clause so clear Stephen Steong (New York) had the promise

Joseph Russell, (New York,) it is said, has a son appointed a lieutenant under the ten regiment It is said that his son was at West Point, from which in some way he got disconnected. He is now elevated over the heads of his classmates.

CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL (Pennsylvania) was JOSEPH EDSALL (New Jersey) has a nephew in office under the ten regiment bill. JOHN S. CHIPMAN (Michigan) was to be made udge in Oregon under the bill which failed.

ROBERT DALE OWEN (Indiana) was promised the mission to Brazil. It is said the President backed out from his promise, on account of Mr. Owen's physiological work!
WILLIAM SAWYER (Ohio) has a son, about the

size of a large Bologna, at the naval school at Annapolis, recently appointed.
All the above Senators and Representatives from free States voted for slavery.

It is also said that almost every other includes from the free States, voting against the "Wilmot proviso," had offices promised—many of them under the Oregon bill, which failed. It is supposed to have the Oregon bill fail, twenty years, had the power and the right to prohibit the importation of slaves. They did so; they
declared the orime piracy, and the penalty DEATH.
They had, and they still have, the same power to
hibit the importation of slaves; in other words, to

They had, and they still have, the same power to
have contained to the doughfaces and their relative will develop the rest. Comment is PERSIMON.

NOBLE DEEDS.

It gives us great pleasure to record such instances of unobtrusive charity as the following, which we take from the last letter of the Columous correspondent of the Gazette. Such a spirit as is here displayed is every way commendable. To use the sentiment, but not the words, of Dickens—from all such graves as his there shall arise some spirit that walks the world, making it the better that he has lived and died. Or, in the no-

upon us most unexpectedly. In a conversation with know the facts in reference to them.

A writer over the signature of "Clarkson," up, and whose own soul seems to have been mould-after making some suggestions which, I think, betray an ignorance of the state of things in the beg leave to add it.

what should be put into it—every delicacy in turn, systers, birds, jellies, the best wines, &c. Having finished, inquiry was made what he could "Oh!" replied L'H., "very easily disposed of."
"Well," says my informant, "I don't believe
I could do better than to follow, so lead on."

The fact is, my friend suspected his object, lege, they left tog ther. After a walk of some distance, L'Hommedieu turns into a dark lane in

"Well aunty, how do you do to-day? better, I hope"
"Oh, yes, sir. The doctor says I am a heap

miss me."
"That's right. Here's a basket, aunty; you

H.
Beside her sister Virtue, TEMPBRANCE moves,
With healthful cheek, most like the ruddy morn;
The limpid stream and whispering brook she loves,
For these baptize her children, newly born;
She smiles when sits the laborer at his meal,
And straight the frugal board becomes a feast;
Nor slavish thirsts nor appetites appeal
For gross indulgence in her children's breasts;
Her hand dispenses earth's best blessings—health,
Contentment—rarest jewels here below;
She bids youth pause in mad pursuit of wealth,
And adds to Beauty's cheek a riper glow.

Third Danghter of the skies, but first within
The courts of Heaven and the abodes of Earth,
Imperial Love! thy music tones can win
A perjured soul to worship truth and worth.
Conceived of Godhead, and by Mercy twinned,
Thy name the "password" at the gates of hilss;
First star of light, that rose when man had simid,
What was thy mission to a world like this?
"Go dwell in human hearts, and soften woes,
Heal ghastly wounds disturst or time has made;
Stand forth when brothers meet as deadly foes,
That murderous thoughts and bloody deeds be stayed,
Go feed the hungry, clothe the naked poor,
Kneel down when slaves in smothered anger crime,
Tread out the flames that leap from door to door;
When Hatred wildly shrieks—Revenge! revenge!
Bind up the broken spirit, kindle hope,
Kevive the drooping, bid the deserts bloom;
Thy hand the way to Paradise shall ope,
When death sits darkling in the Christian's room."
Thus reads thy mission, angel as thou art;
A woman's form was wissly circun thes. III.

Thus reads thy mission, angel as thou art;
A woman's form was wisely given thee;
Then let the guest in every Daughter's heart
Be Virtue, Temperance, Love—the star-born three!

THE WILL OF A CLERGYMAN.—Rev. Mr. Cooper, of the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, who died in Philadelphia last week, left a will in his own handwriting, covering nine closely written pages, in which he states he was born in Caroline county, Md., in 1763, and at the age of 21 entered the ministry. He left particular directions as to the manner he should be buried, the inscription upon his tomb, &c. He requests that he shall be interred in front of St. George's Methodist Episcopal church, Philadelphia; in consideration of which, he leaves the corporation \$1,000, to be used in the purchase of wood for the poor of that church during the winter. To the Methodist book concern, in New York, he leaves \$1,000, to be used in printing the Bible. Ten annual ground rents of \$30, the principal sum being \$5,000, he devises for the benefit of worn-out preachers and their families, and \$1,000 to various Methodist churches in Philadelphia.

He gives to each of his nephews and nieces, whose name is Ezekiel Cooper, (with or without a middle name,) named for and after him, the sum of \$100. To each and every child or person, the children of friends and acquaintances, who are named Ezekiel Cooper, after him, with or without middle or additional names, a neat octavo Bible. Particular directions are given as to the quality and description of the Bibles, and the inscription to be put upon them by his executors. He directs them to be as nearly like those given by Bishop Asbury, in his will, to persons named after him, as may be. After specific devises of personal property to various persons, the residue of his property is directed to be divided between his nephews and nieces, and their children. Rev. James Smith, Peter L. Cooper, and Ignatius T. Cooper, of Kent county, Delaware, are nominated executors. It is supposed that the value of his estate is from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

We believe Mr. Cooper was never married, but we have understood that he felt it to be his duty to give pecuniary support to a woman, and that several widows were at various times the recipients of The same is also true, we believe, of Bishop Asbury .- New York Tribune.

A MINIATURE ROUND OF BEEF,-Small families rarely enjoy in perfection that excellent, homely, come-and-cut again dish, a round of beef, because the joint seldom weighs less than twenty pounds and is, therefore, of too great a size for convenience. We allude to the prime round from the upper part of the leg, with the fat attached, not to those peices called silver sides, which, being cut lower down the shin, are of far inferior quality, besides that the fat is nothing more than a peice of suet stuck on with a skewer. Now, by the following plan, a round of beef may be obtained of any size desired, and far superior in quality even to the genuine joint so denominated. Select a fine rib of beef, and have it cut small or large in width, according to your taste; it may be made to weigh from five to twelve pounds or more; take out the bone, and rell the meat round like a fillet of veal, it in a strong pickle with a few cloves and whole pepper in it. Leave it there for ten days, or according to size; then cook it, taking care that it does not boil, but only simmer, for about forty minutes or more, as you thin the weight requires. It is best put on in hot water, as that does not draw the gravy as much as cold. If your beef is fat, your little round will be marbled like brawn, and eat shorter and more juicy than beef from the free of the cause that he has made arrangements with the publishers of standard works on American Slavery, whereby he will be eaubled to keep on hand, for sale at wholesale and result and upply of the Anti-Slavery interaction of the cause that he has made arrangements with the publishers of standard works on American Slavery, whereby he will be eaubled to keep on hand, for sale at wholesale and result and the flowing plant, a round of the Australia, a full supply of the Anti-Slavery interaction, can be doubt, that if the Tuornt, as it has been that the advocates of emacipation, can be brought for the dayonce of enactions of the Salvery by Counced; and it is carnestly hoped that the advocates of emacipation, can be brought for the dayonce of enactions and results will probably be prepared and improved. It is not deemed best to comprise in this advertisement a complete catalogue of the Books, Pamphlets, Tracts, Engravings, &c., now on hand, Such We allude to the prime round from the upper part of the leg, with the fat attached, not to those the gravy as much as cold. If your beef is fat, your little round will be marbled like brawn, and eat shorter and more juicy than beef from the leg. The bone will serve to make stock or peas-soup, and not a bit need go to waste. Many persons adjust a rib of beef in this manner for roasting. Let them try it salted, and they will find it remarkably good, particularly for breakfast or lunch, and they need not envy the possessor of the finest

CURIOSITIES OF HISTORY.—Pulteney, the great Minister threw the guinea across the table, which Pulteney, as he took it up, called the House to witness that it was the first guinea of the public money he had ever put into his pocket. The very coin thus lost and won is still preserved, as the "Pulteney guinea," in the British Museum.

AN INTREPID MISSIONARY .- The Gazette du Mid announces the arrival at Marseilles of M. PAbbe Gabet, a Lazarist missionary, on his return from Mongolia. This intrepid ecclesiastic accomplish ed a journey of 4,000 leagues from Chinese Tartary, on the confines of Siberia, and arrived with his feet frozen in traversing those immense deserts where the road is marked solely by the bones of men and camels. In the same passage, and on the same day, forty men were frozen and abandoned.

THE POPE'S TOE .- The Pope has abolished the custom of kissing the cross on his slipper, commonly called "kissing the Pope's toe;" and, instead, extends his hand to be kissed.—Globe.

BARN BURNT.—In the night of the 26th ultimo, a barn belonging to Mr. Harvey W. Barrett, in the town of Bedford, near Poundridge, was burnt to the ground, and in it a quantity of hay, two wagons, and a valuable horse. The whole loss cannot be less than \$600.

A Novel Wearon against Wolves.—Two

yons gentlemen, returning a few days back from
aris by the diligence, had alighted, near Arnay
Due, to walk up a hill, when suddenly several
olves issued from a thicket by the road side, and

Strong Philadelphia to Liverpool.

Thomas P. Cope, Capt. F. H. Mieroken.—February 25, June
25, October 25. Lyons gentlemen, returning a few days back from Paris by the diligence, had alighted, near Arnayc-Duc, to walk up a hill, when suddenly severa wolves issued from a thicket by the road side, and for some distance followed the travellers, who igar, the light of which had the effect of soon driving off their unpleasant attendants. The travellers reached the diligence without further

Finkbine & Kirman's new Leather and Finding Store, No. 239 Main street, nest side, second door below the Guld House, Gunianati, F. & K. Inve, in connection with their Boot and Shoe Manufactory, opened and intend to keer constantly on hand a good assortment of Philadelphia Call Skins, Kid, Morocco, pink and white Linings and Binding Skins, Spanish and Cincinnati Sole Leather, Pegs, Lasts, Boot Trees, Cramping Boards, Shoe Thread, Binding Thread, Linen Boot Web, Galloon, Shoe Ribbon, Laces and Lasting, Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Rasps, Awls, Sparables, Tacks, and every other article used in the manufacture of boots and shoes. We invite the attention of the Trade to our stock which is all fresh, and has been selected with care, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, low, for Cash.

Vomen.
John A. Warder, M. D.—Medical Botany and Toxicology.
Elijah Kendrick, M. D.—Surgery.
John L. Vattier, M. D.—Theory and Practice of Medicine.
George Mendenhall, M. D.—Diseases of the Skin and Genral Pathology.
Charles H. Raymond, M. D.—Medical Chemistry.

quality, at the usual prices.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend (late of the firm of Cockeroft & Overend) has been employed to superintend the manufacturing department for the subscriber.

CENTRAL AGENCY for the sale of Anti-Slavery Publ-C cations, No. 5 Spruce street, New York.—The subscriber, as Agent of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, would inform the friends of the cause that he has made arrangements with the published the cause that he has made arrangements with the published the cause that he has made arrangements with the published the cause that he has made arrangements with the published the cause that he has made arrangements with the published the cause of the ca

nac for 1817; Liberty Almanacs and Tracts, by the thousand, hundred, dozen, or single copy, &c.,

It is confidently hoped that no friend of Human Rights, on a visit to New York, will think of leaving the city without supplying himselt with a quantity of our Publications. Orders from all parts of the country, enclosing the cash, and specifying how the parcet may be sent, will be promptly attended to, by WILLIAM HARNED,

Jan. 7. Publishing Agent, No. 5, Spruce street.

THE FRANKLIN HOUSE, No. 105 Unestmat street, utween Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

D. K. MINOR, of New York, Proprietor.

JAS. M. SANDERSON, of Phila, ; Assist-March 18. GEO. P. BURNHAM, of Boston, ; ants.

CURIOSITIES OF HISTORY.—Pulteney, the great leader of the opposition, afterwards Earl of Bath, having, in one of his speeches, made a Latin quotation, was corrected by Sir Robert Walpole, who offered to wager a guinea on the inaccuracy of the lines. The bet was accepted, the classic referred to, and Pulteney being found to be right, the RCF Sons of Temperance can obtain all the information they may require, at the Morris House, respecting the meetings of the Divisions in Philadelphia.

March 11.—2m

T. FLETCHER, Proprietor.

JOHN JOLLIFFE, Attorney and Counsellor at Low. Office on the cast side of Main, between Third and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, Onio. Collections carefully attended to.

Refer to Thomas H. Minor, Dr. G. Bailey, Neff & Brothers, T. Kirby, Esq., Blachly & Simpson, C. Donaldson & Co., Cincinnati; Hon. J. W. Price, Hon. J. J. McDowell, Hillsborough, Ohio; A. W. Fagin, St. Louis; J. J. Coombs, Gullipolis, N. Barrier, Esq., West Union, Ohio; Dr. A. Brower, Lawrenceburg, Indiana; S. Galloway, Columbus, Ohio; Col. J. Taylor, Newport, Kentucky; Gen. R. Collins, Maysville, Kentucky, Jan. 7.

Jan. 7.

W Gerthington G. Snethen, date Solicitor of the General Land Office, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Washington, D. C., practices in the Supreme Court of the United States; and in the courts of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia; and acts as Agent for persons having business with Congress, the War, Treasury, Navy, and General Post Office Departments, the General Land Office,

PLUMBOTYPES.—Concert Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue-Washington City, near Brown's Hotel.

Gold Medal avaivided.—The proprietor of the Plumbe National Daguerrean Gallery, having discovered a mode of transferring Daguerrectype to paper, is now prepared to execute this new style of portraiture at the rate of 100 fac simile copies for ten dellars, including the pricing Disagnerative. r ten dollars, including the original Daguerreotype. 205 Baltimore street, Baltimore, adjoining Campbell's Jew-

elry store.
251 Broadway, New York.
Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hamover streets.
136 Chesunt street, Philadelphia.
And Instruction and apparatus furnished on reasonable

Suranak, (new.) Capt. E. Turley—March 25, July 25, November 25. were without any means of defence. At last, one of the gentlemen conceived the idea of smoking a ber 25.

"Glad to hear it; the doctor then comes regularly?"

"Yes, indeed; he said you told him he mustn't miss me."

"That's right. Here's a basket, aunty; you need these little things now, so help yourself. Any thing more you want?"

"No, sir, no," replied the old woman, the tear standing in her eye; "God bless you, no."

Here was an aged colored woman, who, when in health, had been the laundress of Mr. L'Hommelieu. Missing her usual calls, he had searched.

"All work intrusted to this office will be done in Cinejanatian of the regular time."

This office is under the immediate supervision of GEORGE This office is under

"Yes, indeed; he said you told him he mustn't se miss me."

"A Tat's right. Here's a basket, aunty; you he dethese little things now, so help yourself. Any thing more you want?"

"A need these little things now, so help yourself. Any thing more you want."

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"A need these little things now, so help yourself. Any thing more you want."

"A need the self little things now, so help yourself. Any thing more you want."

"A need these little things now, so help yourself. Any thing more you want."

"A need these little things now, so help yourself. Any thing more, you have the self-thing thing more, you have the self-thing thing more, you have the self-thing more, you have the self-thing more, and during that the heat self-things more, and during that the heat self-things more, and the little things more, and the little little things more, and the little things more, and the little little things more, and the little little more more want to a seal things more, and the little little more more want to a seal things more, and the little little more more want to a seal things mo

Store, No. 280 Mann street, next said, second door electric their Boot such Show Amanton No. In present competion with their Boot show Amanton No. In present content of Philaderphia Cair Skins, Kid, Microco, puth and write Limings and Bindings Skins, Spanish and Chiedmand Saie Leather, Poss, Late, Limin Boot Web, Calloon, Shoe Shibou, Laces and Lasting, Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Raspe, Arvis, Sparables, Tacks, and every closer articles used in the numericant or boots and which is all Tresh, and has been selected with ears, analy it be said, whole-side and retail, flow, for Cash.

Special attention with be paid to all orders went to us, but a state of the state

Women.
John A. Warder, M. D.—Medical Botany and Toxicology.
Elijah Kendrick, M. D.—Surgery.
John L. Vattier, M. D.—Theory and Practice of Medicinc.
George Mendenhall, M. D.—Diseases of the Skin and General Pathology.
Charles H. Raymond, M. D.—Medical Chemistry.
George Stewart, M. D.—Hygeian, and Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
Each Lecturer will deliver two Lectures a week.
The fees for the entire course will be twenty-flve dollars.
For further particulars, see Circulars, or address the Secretary.
Jan. 28.—3t GEO. MENDENHALL, Secretary.
Jan. 28.—3t GEO. MENDENHALLS.—The subscription of the course will be twenty-flve dollars.
TYPE AND PRINTERS MATERIALS—The subscription of the course of the distribution of the stone that will be twenty lately occupied by Messrs. Cockcroft & Overend, No. 59 Gold street, in the city of New York, and will attend to all orders he may receive with punctuality and despatch. All the type manufactured by the fellow workmen looked upon me with astonishment, and sevents and the course of the country, and resumed of excellent health.

Teach Lecturer will deliver two Lectures a week.

The fees for the entire course will be twenty-flve dollars.
For further particulars, see Circulars, or address the Secretary.

Jan. 28.—3t GEO. MENDENHALLS—The subscription of the course of the most noted remedies of the day, in the lope that among them all I might meet with something the course of the course

our Vegetable has a like employment of the and to urge them to a like employment of them of Gratefully and respectfully yours,

THOMAS CHAMBERS. P. S. To remove the doubts of the incredulous, you are at liberty to refer to me at Messrs, Greenwood & Co.'s foundry, or at my residence.

T. C. CINCENNUM 1846

DEAR SIR: I certify that I have m

same. Dr. J. White.

have, as their excellence becomes more generally known.
THIRZA A. LUKENS. POREIGN PERIODICALS. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and

BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE,

and the "Westminster" Kadical. The "North British" is of a more religious cast, being under the addicinal supervision of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, Edinburgh, and Sir David Brewster, and representing more particularly the Free Church movement in Scotland.

The prices of the Reprints are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and, while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the American over the English reader.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

From Licerpool to Philadelphica.

From Licerpool to Philadelphica.

From Licerpool to Philadelphica.

For Blackwood's Migazine,

For Blackwood and the four Reviews 10.06

For Blackwood's Migazine,

For Blackwoo